Trade and Industry

25 April 1974 10p

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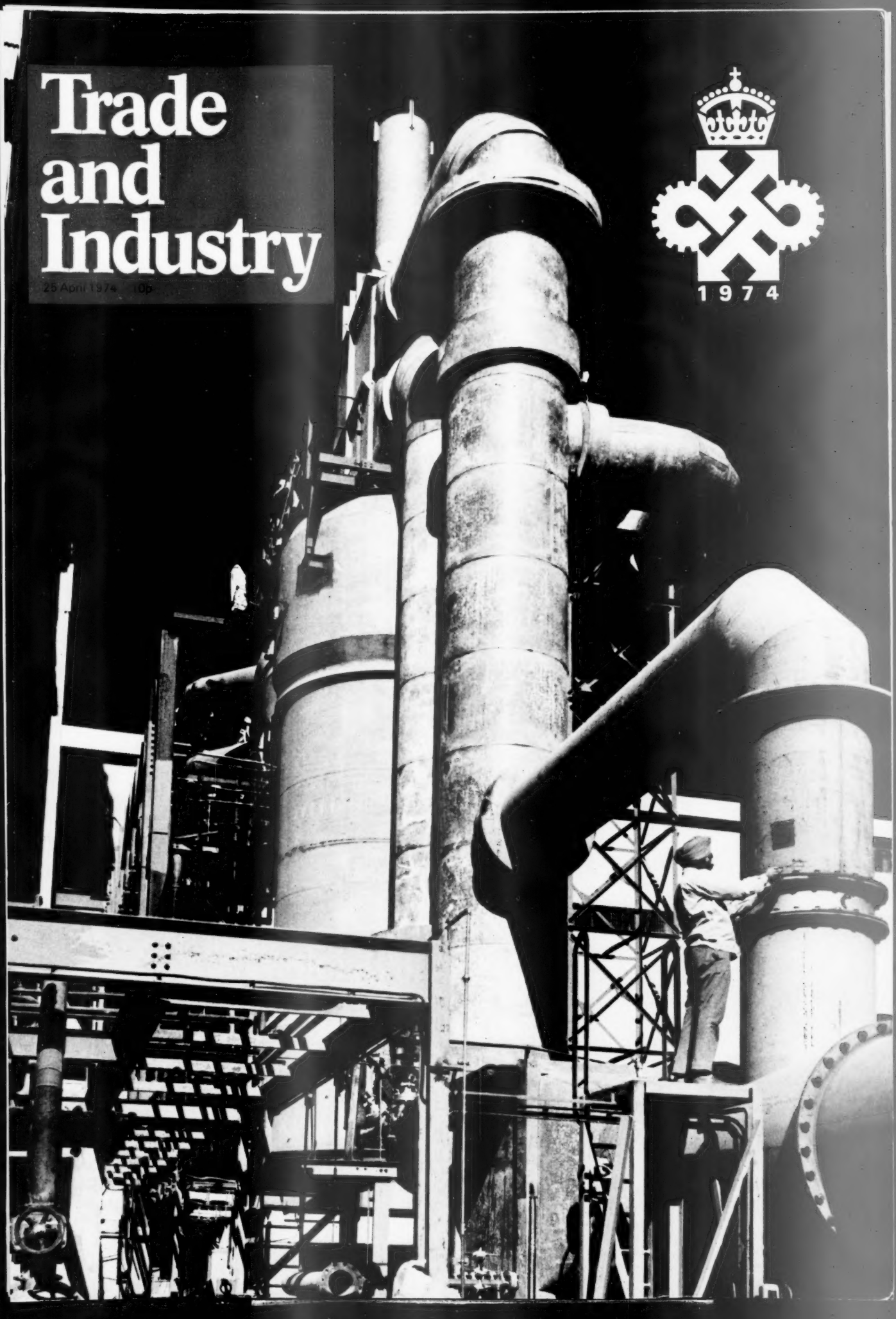

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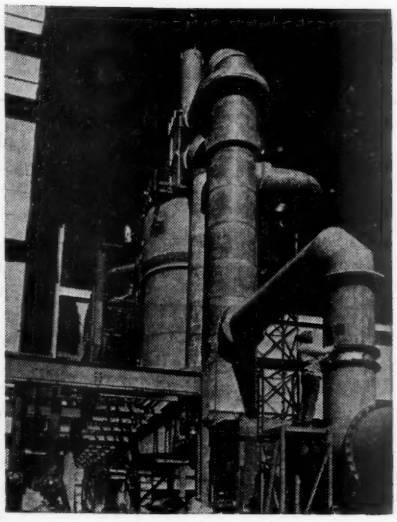

Queen's Award hat trick for process plant engineers. . . For the third successive year Davy Powergas has gained the award for export achievement. The picture shows a plant to produce 31,000 tons a year of blister copper, currently under construction for Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri. A report of this year's Queen's Award to Industry appears this week.

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Britain

The Queen's Award to Industry 1974

The Queen's Award to Industry has been made this year to 78 concerns – to 59 for export achievement and to 19 for technological innovation. This year 12 awards for export achievement and five awards for technological innovation were made to units holding current awards granted in previous years.

The number of awards has varied from year to year, reflecting variation in the number and quality of applications:

Year	Exports only	Technology only	Both counts	Total
1966	86	11	18	115
1967	48	28	9	85
1968	60	17	8	85
1969	69	24	6	99
1970	74	25	5	104
1971	93	13	4	110
1972	72	17	1	90
1973	66	15	2	83
1974	59	19	—	78

The number of applications received is as follows:

Year	Exports	Technology	Total
1966	734	274	1,008
1967	1,185	436	1,621
1968	839	361	1,200
1969	811	304	1,115
1970	1,042	332	1,374
1971	1,102	348	1,450
1972	921	226	1,147
1973	740	279	1,019
1974	692	206	898

For export achievement

Electrical Division, Allen-Bradley Electronics Ltd., Jarrow, Co. Durham. Ceramic resistors.

Anchorpac Ltd., Amersham, Buckinghamshire. Marketing refuse compaction equipment manufactured by associate company.

Anglo-World Travel Ltd., Bournemouth. Selling range of travel, language courses and special interest programmes to agents overseas.

Ansaphone Ltd., London W1. Telephone answering and recording equipment.

Austin & Pickersgill Ltd., Sunderland. SD14 standard cargo vessel.

Bands of Perth Ltd., Perth. Processing venison, game and poultry.

Blue Anchor Caravan Manufacturing Division Ltd., Skegness, Lincolnshire. Caravans and mobile homes.

The Boots Co. Ltd., Nottingham. Pharmaceutical products.

Bowen's Sales & Service Ltd., London W1. Electronic lighting and reproduction equipment for the professional photographer.

Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., New Malden, Surrey. Security printers.

Military Aircraft Division of British Aircraft Corporation Ltd., Preston, Lancashire. Military aircraft and spares.

Cellophane Division, British Cellophane Ltd., Bridgwater, Somerset. Cellulose film for packaging and industrial uses.

Butler Machine Tool Co. Ltd., Halifax, Yorkshire. Milling machines.

Caird (Dundee) Ltd., Dundee. Space dyers and carpet printers.

Cam Gears Ltd., Hitchin, Hertfordshire. Steering and suspension equipment for motor vehicles and tractors.

Camber International (England) Ltd., Leicester. Circular single jersey fabric knitting machines.

Pigments Division, Ciba-Geigy (UK) Ltd., Manchester. Synthetic organic pigments.

Commercial Plastics Ltd., Cramlington New Town, Northumberland. Vinyl wallcovering and self adhesive covering.

Viscose Division, Courtaulds Ltd., Manchester. Viscose staple fibre and continuous filament yarn.

Crimpfil Ltd., Bargoed, Glamorgan. Yarn processors.

United Kingdom Branch of Cross International AG, Knowsley, Lancashire. Special purpose machine tools.

Davy Powergas Ltd., London W1. Designers, engineers and contractors to the chemical, petrochemical, oil refinery, metallurgical and gas industries.

Aircraft Self Contained Systems Division of Decca Navigator Co. Ltd., London SE1. – Marketing unit for the Doppler navigation equipment for aircraft.

Alfred Dunhill Ltd., London SW1. Pipes, lighters, tobacco and other smokers' requisites.

Fiat-Allis United Kingdom Ltd., Stamford, Lincolnshire. Articulated wheel loaders.

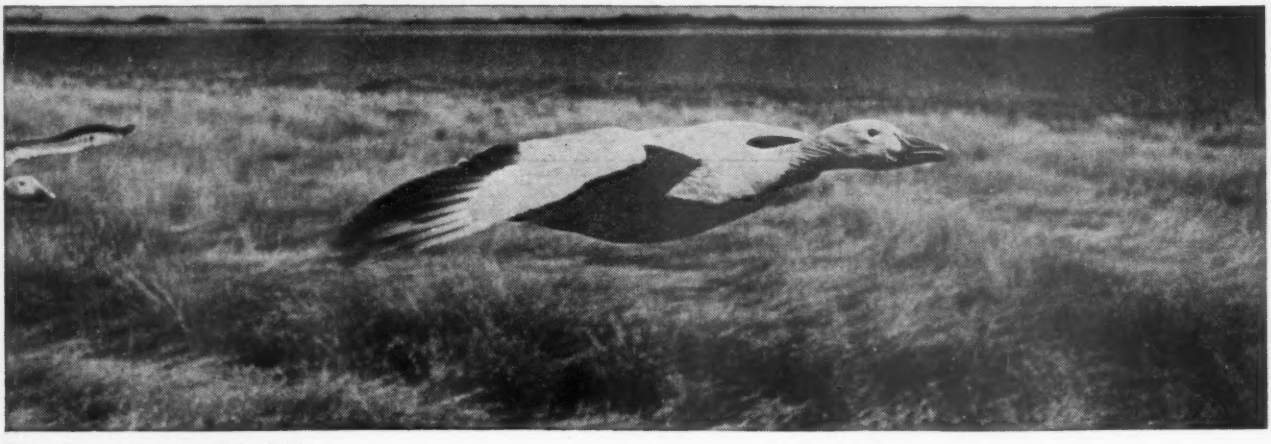
Flaregas Engineering Ltd., West Drayton, Middlesex. Anti-pollutant flare systems.

FMK Manufacturing Ltd., Macclesfield, Cheshire. Dyesprings.

Glenfiddich Division of William Grant & Sons Ltd., Dufftown, Banffshire. Malt Scotch whisky in bottle.

Halas & Batchelor Animation Ltd., London W6. Animated films for television, advertising, entertainment, commercial and educational purposes.

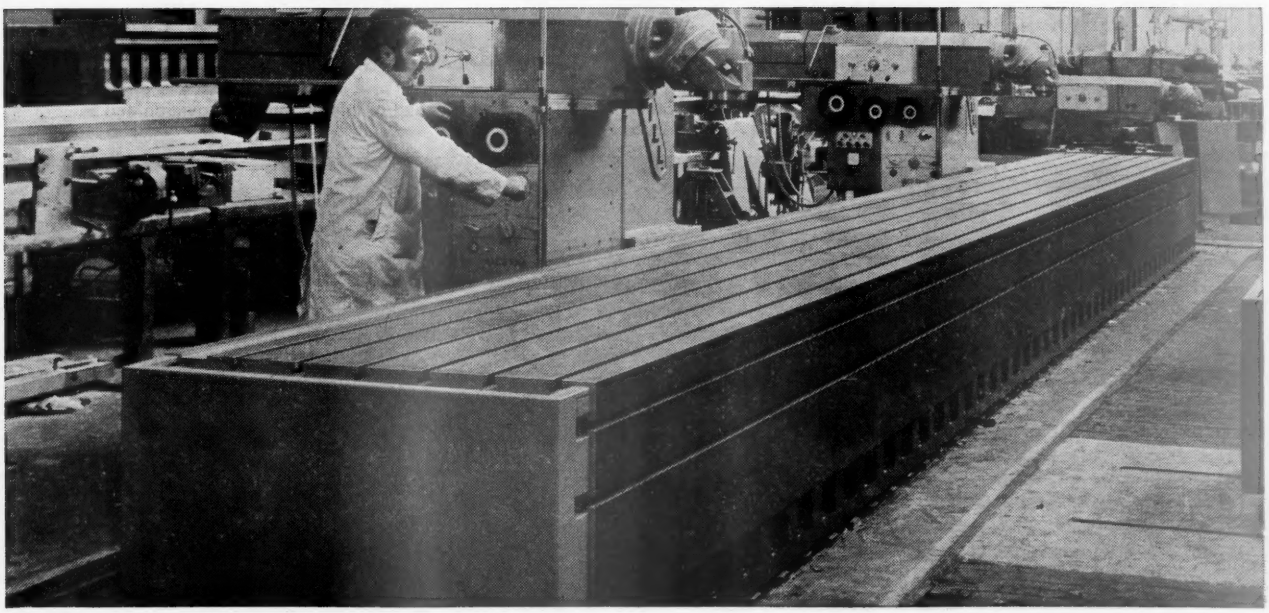
From the film 'The Flight of the Snow Geese', photographed by Des and Jen Bartlett who marooned themselves in the Arctic nesting grounds. The film, which has already been sold to the United States, Japan and Germany for television performances, helped Survival Anglia Ltd., London, gain a Queen's Award for export achievement. Exports of Survival wildlife films now bring in nearly £1 million a year.



Right: Sugar coating medicinal tablets in a stainless steel revolving container at the Basingstoke factory of Eli Lilly and Company Ltd. The Lilly Industries Ltd. group, which has a plant at Liverpool manufacturing antibiotics, gained the award for export achievement.

Below: A Triplex windscreen for the Boeing 747 being packed for the journey to the Boeing Company, Seattle, part of a £1 million order. Triplex Safety Glass Co. Ltd. gained the award for technical innovation.

Bottom: Elgamill CS10 milling machine for Finland, made by The Butler Machine Tool Company Ltd., Halifax, whose award is for export achievement.



The Queen's Award to Industry 1974 continued

Hayward Tyler & Co. Ltd., Luton, Bedfordshire. Pumps for power stations, oil industry, etc.

Deryck Healey (International) Ltd., London W10. Fashion textile design service.

Huyck Ltd., Whitstable, Kent. Forming fabrics, and de-watering equipment for use in paper making machines.

JCB Sales Ltd., Uttoxeter, Staffordshire. Marketing excavator loaders manufactured by J. C. Bamford Excavators Ltd.

Reliant Tooling Co. Ltd., Chesham, Buckinghamshire. Garment fusing machines.

Rickman Bros. (Engineering) Ltd., New Milton, Hampshire. Off the road and competition motorcycles.

Rock Fall Co. Ltd., Barrhead, Renfrewshire. Drilling contractors and explosives engineers.

Smith Kendon Ltd., Waterton, Glamorgan. Boiled sugar confectionery and diatetic confectionery.

Survival Anglia Ltd., London W1. Wildlife films for television.

Terinex Ltd., Bedford. Roasting bags and cooking film.

UCC International Ltd., Thetford, Norfolk. Exporting hydraulic filters and hydraulic accessories.

W. S. Unkles (Seafoods) Ltd., Glasgow. Processors of shellfish, herring, salmon and game.

Enoch Wedgwood (Tunstall) Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire. Domestic earthenware.

Weetabix Ltd., Kettering, Northamptonshire. Breakfast cereals.

Westland Helicopters Ltd., Yeovil, Somerset.

Henry Wheatley & Sons Ltd., Mirfield, Yorkshire. Ladies' coatings.

Whitehead Consulting Group Ltd., London W1. Management consultants.

Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Ltd., Glasgow.

For technological innovation

Research Department, Kingswood, Surrey, and the Designs Department, London, of the British Broadcasting Corporation, London W1. System for the transmission of both the vision and sound signal over a single television link.

Winding Wires Division, British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., Huyton, Liverpool. Improved process of in-line wire drawing and enamelling.

Lee Cooper Ltd., Romford, Essex. Jeans and jean jackets.

P. Leiner & Sons (Encapsulations) Ltd., Treforest, Glamorgan. Gelatine capsules.

Lilly Industries Ltd., London W1. Pharmaceutical and veterinary products.

Linotype-Paul Ltd., London NW9. Typesetting machinery.

Joseph Lucas (Industries) Ltd., Birmingham. Vehicle, aircraft and industrial equipment.

Mars Ltd., Slough, Buckinghamshire. Chocolate and sugar confectionery.

Mitchel & King Skates Ltd., Slough, Buckinghamshire. Ice skates.

M. L. Engineering Co. Ltd., Slough, Buckinghamshire. Aircraft weapon carriage and release systems.

Petrocarbon Developments Ltd., Manchester. Chemical engineering contractors.

Portex Ltd., Hythe, Kent. Medical and surgical products.

Pratt Woodworth Division, Pratt Burnerd Ltd., Winchester. Specialised power chucking and workholding equipment.

The Radiochemical Centre Ltd., Amersham, Buckinghamshire. Radioactive isotopes and products derived from them.

British Ship Research Association, Wallsend, Northumberland. System for using digital computers and numerical control in the design and manufacture of ships.

David Brown Tractors Ltd., Huddersfield, Yorkshire. Transmission system comprising four-speed semi-automatic shift gearing followed by orthodox three-speed and reverse range gearing.

Dowty Rotol Ltd., Gloucester. Ram Air Turbine emergency power generating system.

Digital Systems Division, Ferranti Ltd., Bracknell, Berkshire. Multi-layered printing wiring boards used in computers and other equipment.

John Hadland (Photographic Instrumentation) Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. Ultra high-speed cameras.

Integrated Photomatrix Ltd., Dorchester. Light sensitive integrated circuits and associated equipment.

JCB Research Ltd., Uttoxeter, Staffordshire. Crawler loader with hydrostatic transmission.

May & Baker Ltd., Dagenham, Essex. Weedkiller 'Asulox'.

Membrain Ltd., Wimborne, Dorset. Automatic test systems.

Plant Protection Ltd., Haslemere, Surrey. Non-residual contact herbicide, 'Gramoxone' and new types of drilling machines.

Allen Clark Research Centre, The Plessey Co. Ltd., Towcester, Northamptonshire. Process for making silicon integrated circuits.

Process Peripherals Ltd., Thatcham, Berkshire. Flying head disc memories for the storage of digital and analogue (video) information.

Redifon Flight Simulation Ltd., Crawley, Sussex. Display system used in flight simulators.

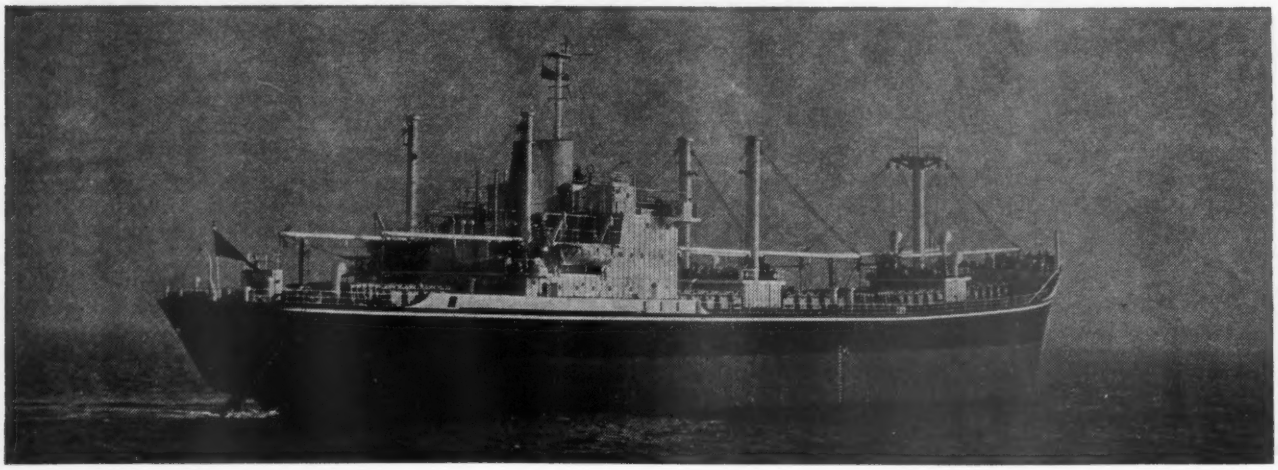
Ernest Scragg & Sons Ltd., Macclesfield, Cheshire. High-speed draw texturing machine.

Triplex Safety Glass Co. Ltd., London W1. Improved aircraft windscreens.

Vision Engineering Ltd., Send, Woking, Surrey. Image projection system for microscopes.

Glory Paper Mill of Wiggins Teape Ltd., High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. Polymer coated base paper used in colour photography.

The SD14 standard cargo vessel, brainchild of Austin & Pickersgill, Sunderland. The vessel is ahead of international competition and for the second time has helped the company win the Queen's Award for export achievement.



Home News

John Methven's case for new consumer protection references to be made public

John Methven, Director General of Fair Trading, has announced plans for making public the procedures he will follow in making References under Part II of the Fair Trading Act to the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee (CPAC). The first of these References is expected to be made this week. All References made to the CPAC concerning trade practices which the Director General thinks are detrimental to the interests of consumers will be published in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast 'Gazettes' and will be released to the national press.

Each Reference will be accompanied by a supporting dossier which will be available for public inspection. The dossier will show:

1 how the practice is carried on;
2 how the practice adversely affects consumers;
3 any arguments which may be said to justify the practice;
4 overseas experience with similar problems;
5 proposals for protecting the consumer against the practice;
6 a draft Order illustrating how the proposals could be implemented.

Material relating specifically to individual traders and consumers will be made available to the CPAC on a confidential basis.

Copies of the dossier will be put on deposit at the Office of Fair Trading, London and Edinburgh; the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast; and the Regional Offices of the Department of Industry. Organisations which responded to the Director General's preliminary letter of consultation will be supplied with two free copies. A limited number of additional copies will be available at a cost to be announced later. There will be no objection to anyone copying the dossier.

Section 81 of the Fair Trading Act provides for the CPAC to consider representations by individuals and organisations appearing to them to have a substantial interest in the subject-matter of a Reference. It is for the CPAC to decide how this will be done.

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YORK & HUMBERSIDE
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York & Humberside Region
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EAST MIDLANDS
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East Midlands Region
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WEST MIDLANDS
Department of Industry
West Midlands Region
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Birmingham B2 4DT

SOUTH WEST
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South West Region
The Pithay
Bristol BS1 2NE

EASTERN
Department of Industry
Eastern Region
Cromwell House
Dean Stanley Street
London SW1

LONDON & S. EASTERN
Department of Industry
London and South Eastern Region
Cromwell House
Dean Stanley Street
London SW1

WALES
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Office for Wales
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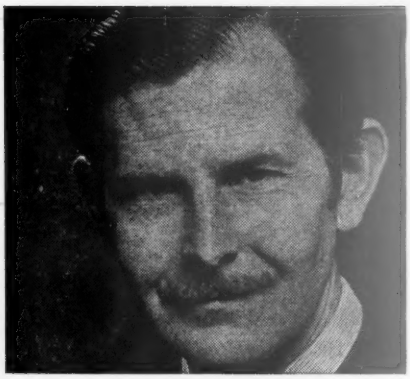
Cardiff CF4 4YL

SCOTLAND
Department of Industry
314 St. Vincent Street
Glasgow G3 8AF

NORTHERN IRELAND
Department of Commerce
Northern Ireland
64 Chichester Street
Belfast BT1 4JX



Mr. G. D. W. Odgers, Industrial Adviser, Department of Industry.

New Industrial Adviser

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, has appointed Mr. G. D. W. Odgers as an Industrial Adviser. Mr. Odgers is being seconded by C. T. Bowring (Insurance) Holdings Ltd. where he has been a director. He is 40, and a graduate of Cambridge University and of the Harvard Business School where he was a Baker Scholar. He has considerable experience in the field of general management both in the UK and overseas, and has specialised in matters of finance, organisation and commercial policy.

Mr. Odgers joins two Industrial Advisers also with the Department of Industry. They are Mr. S. Baker (Co-ordinator), previously managing director of Kearney and Trecker Ltd., and Mr. P. R. Weigall, managing director of Monteshell.

Industrial Advisers were first brought into Government in 1964 in order that Departments should have the benefit of up-to-date and independent experience and advice in the formulation of industrial policy. They are available to provide advice from within the Department across the whole range of its responsibilities.

The Industrial Advisers are usually men with board experience who are appointed for a two- to three-year term. Although assigned to individual areas of work, they operate very much as a team, each drawing from the others' experience of the different fields of industry and of the various aspects of management expertise. In addition to general advice on policy, they are available for consultation on particular problems, for participation in projects, and for membership of committees and working parties. They also provide advice for other Departments and are members of EDCs.

Clearance of merger proposals

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided, on the information at present before her, not to refer the proposed merger of Lanson Industries Ltd./Setright Registers Ltd. to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

Appointments to British Hallmarking Council

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed the following persons to be members of the British Hallmarking Council:

Trade Members: Mrs. C. C. Hames, Miss C. Mannheim, Mr. E. S. Poyser, Mr. R. F. H. Vander.

Consumer Protection Members: Miss V. Hudson, Mrs. A. Mack, Mr. B. F. Wrighton.

Other Members: Mrs. S. J. Bury, Dr. H. Egan, Mr. Michael Noble.

The following members of the Council have been appointed by the assay offices:

London: Viscount Runciman of Doxford and Mr. W. A. Prideaux

Edinburgh: Mr. C. K. Murray

Birmingham: Mr. H. B. Yates and Mr. A. H. Westwood

Sheffield: Mr. D. Lacey-Hulbert.

The Council will elect a chairman and appoint a secretary. The Clerk to the Birmingham Assay Office will call the first meeting of the Council.

Notes

The Council was established by the Hallmarking Act 1973 to supervise the activities of the assay offices and the general operation of the Act, which comes into full effect on 1 January 1975. The Act requires that the Secretary of State shall appoint 10 members of the Council, and that the assay offices shall appoint six members. Four of the members appointed by the Secretary of State are statutorily required to be engaged in trading in or manufacturing articles of precious metal, and three to have knowledge of, and experience in, consumer protection activities. There is no statutory limitation on the choice of the three remaining members.

The Hallmarking Act repeals and replaces most of the ancient laws on hallmarking. It continues, with modifications, the system of quality control under which assay offices test and hallmark gold and silver articles. The Act extends this system to platinum articles.

Further information about the work of the Council may be obtained from Mr. J. N. Wharton, the Clerk to the Birmingham Assay Office and Secretary to the Joint Assay Offices' Committee at 41 Church Street, Birmingham B3 2DY (tel. 021-236 9021).

Monopolies Commission report on cross-Channel car ferry services

Alan Williams, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, announced on 11 April, that he had accepted the conclusions and recommendations in the report of the Monopolies Commission on the supply of certain cross-Channel car ferry services.

In a written reply in the House of Commons to a question from Mr. Neil Kinnock, (Bedwellty), Mr. Williams said:

'Owing to industrial action I am unable to publish the report today as had been my intention. It will nevertheless be made available as soon as possible. However, because the Monopolies Commission's inquiry has attracted wide public interest I have decided, as originally planned, to announce today the main conclusions and recommendations in their report, together with my decision upon them.

'The Commission have found that monopoly conditions, as defined in the legislation in force at the time the reference was made, prevail in the supply of certain cross-Channel car ferry services (as defined by the reference which excluded supply by foreign operators) because at least one-third of the services is supplied by The British Railways Board and at least one-third by European Ferries Ltd., and because at least one-third is supplied by persons who so conduct their affairs as to restrict competition in connection with the supply of the services.

'British Rail and European Ferries Ltd., with Southern Ferries Ltd., are United Kingdom members of the Harmonisation Conference which relates to most of the cross-Channel routes covered by the reference. Other members represent shipping and other interests in Belgium, the Netherlands and France. One of the functions of the Conference is to determine fares by agreement.

'The Commission concluded that the structural monopoly positions of British Rail and European Ferries Ltd. did not operate against the public interest. But they did find that the participation by cross-Channel ferry operators covered by the reference in collectively agreeing through the Harmonisation Conference to charge fares at not less than common minimum rates, and their participation in pooling agreements (arrangements for the sharing of receipts, and in some cases expenses, between various groups of operators), operate and may be expected to operate against the public interest.

'The Commission found no evidence of excessive profits. But the operators' policy of providing capacity to meet the highest level of demand on any day, at the same price as on any other day during the peak season was considered to be a contributory factor to their higher costs.

'Although not recommending the withdrawal of the UK operators from the existing pooling agreements the Commission said that the continuance of existing agreements required some safeguard of the public interest, especially since it was only the international character of the agreement between British Rail, European Ferries Ltd. and SNCF which had precluded the Commission from recommending that pooling arrangements between British Rail and European Ferries Ltd. should be ended. To remedy the adverse effects of practices which they found to operate against the public interest the Commission recommended:

1 That the cross-Channel ferry operators covered by the reference should be required not to participate in any collective agreement of fares in respect of the services covered by the reference, such as that now operated by the Harmonisation Conference;
2 that they should be required not to become parties to any extension of an existing pooling agreement covering the reference services which would have the effect of providing for any greater degree of pooling;
3 that no further pooling agreements covering the reference services should be entered into without the Government's approval; and
4 that unless, and until discontinuance of supervision is justified by a substantial change in the competitive situation, fare increases should be subject to the Government's approval, and the possibility of improving the fare structure should be considered.

'The Commission recognised that there could be a substantial change in the situation if and when the Channel Tunnel came into use, since it would provide a major new element of competition. However, they noted that the element of uncertainty introduced by the tunnel project was unrelated to agreed fares and something which ferry operators would have to face whether fares were agreed or not.

'I accept the conclusions and recommendations in the report. I am asking the Director General of Fair Trading to discuss implementation of the Commission's recommendations with the United Kingdom operators and to explore any issues related to cross-subsidisation which are revealed in the report.'

International Cotton Advisory Committee Conference

The 33rd Plenary Meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, which was held in London from 6 to 10 April was concluded on 11 April. The conference was attended by over 200 delegates from 45 countries and observers from many international organisations.

The Committee, in discussing a report by the United Nations Development Programme, agreed that efforts should be concentrated on the expansion of cotton utilization research and development programmes, and that continued efforts were needed to promote further expansion in the demand for cotton products.

The Committee recognised that world inflation, monetary changes and the energy crisis had brought great pressures to bear on

existing contracts and caused difficulties. The Committee re-affirmed its belief that the system of forward contracting is a valuable means of moving cotton from grower to manufacturer, contributing to the maintenance of price stability and helping both growers and the textile industry to plan. The Committee recognised that contracts entered into between buyer and seller are binding on both parties. This principle is a universal one, and applies just as strongly to forward contracts for agricultural inputs.

It was further agreed that a detailed study be carried out of all possible types of action designed to stabilise cotton prices.

Two advance factories in Wales

Two advance factories – one in North Wales and one in South Wales – are being built by the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation.

In North Wales construction of a factory, in advance of demand, is to begin very shortly at Rhyl, Clwyd. This is the first advance factory to be built in the Rhyl area and it is scheduled for completion in October 1974.

The architects are Colwyn Foulkes and Partners, Colwyn Bay, the quantity surveyors are W. T. Hills and Co., Shrewsbury, and the building contractors are Watkin Jones and Son Ltd., Bangor. Construction of a factory, in advance of demand, is also to begin immediately at Oakdale, Gwent. This is the third advance factory to be built in the area and is scheduled for completion in March 1975.

The architects are Alex Robertson, Peter Francis and Partners, the quantity surveyors are I. E. Symonds and Partners and the building contractors are William Cowlin and Son Ltd., all of whom are at Cardiff.

'Measurement Focus' – BCS newsletter

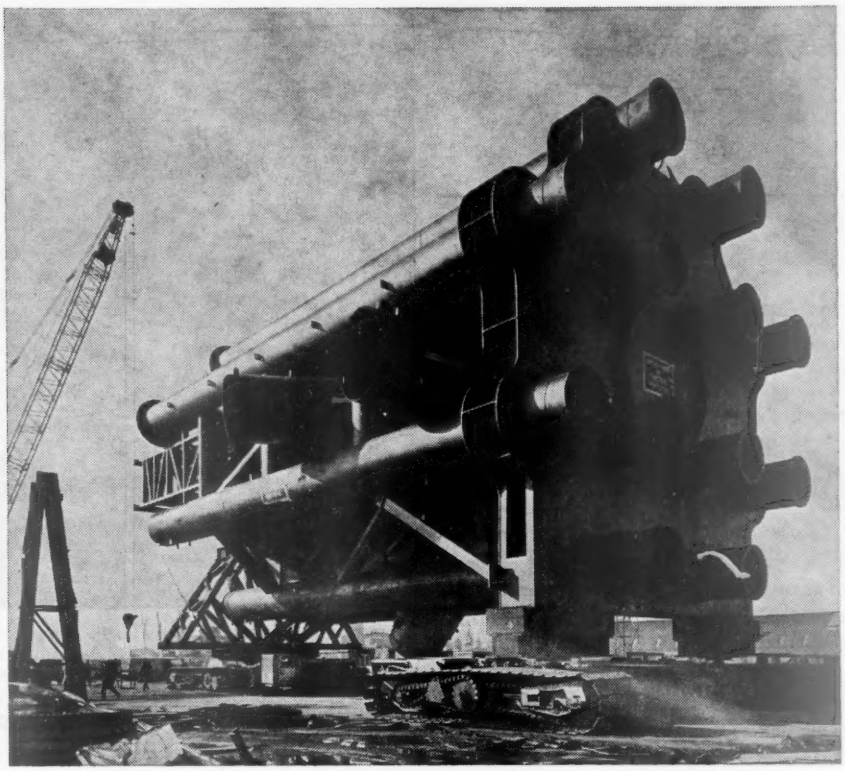
News about BCS facilities and publications, technical articles and announcements, and notes on coming events are among the contents of *Measurement Focus*, the British Calibration Service newsletter published for the first time last week. Apart from those engaged directly in calibration work, this new publication should interest all those concerned with measuring instruments used in quality control, testing and inspection.

Measurement Focus will be published three times a year and will be distributed free to subscribers to the BCS Directory.

Monopolies report on proposed Davy International/British Rollmakers merger

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission's Report on the proposed merger between Davy International Ltd. and The British Rollmakers Corporation Ltd. was published on 10 April as House of Commons paper 67.

Copies of the Report are available from HMSO branches, price 50p, or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1, price 54p.



One of the lower leg sections of a major assembly for the BP Forties oil production platform. This complex assembly is one of a number of structures being fabricated for North Sea oil rigs by Foster Wheeler John Brown at their Hartlepool and Dumbarton offshore facilities.

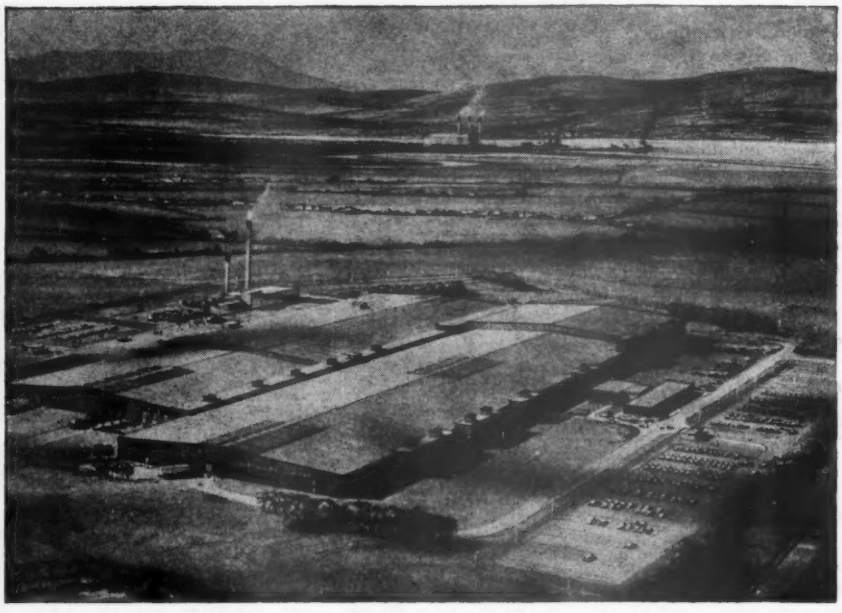
Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
8 April 1974		
1,049,053	Ilford Ltd.	Dimercapto triazoles
1,099,796	Ilford Ltd.	Electronic timing devices
1,228,566	Centre International Pour l'Economie et la Technologie, en Abrege I.C.E.T.	Process for the manufacture of boards
1,256,453	Creed & Company Ltd.	Non-percussive printing apparatus
1,286,174	Ateliers Heuze Malevez & Simon Reunis	Apparatus for scoring an advancing ribbon of glass
1,287,204	International Standard Electric Corporation	Interface circuits for a P.C.M. time multiplex switching centre
1,307,695	Ilford Ltd.	Air flotation turner bars
1,313,732	Polytype AG	Beaker printing machine
1,330,309	Medicor Muvek	Aeroionizer
1,330,421	Medicor Muvek	Measuring arrangement for determining blood characteristics
1,330,908	Cantiere Naveltecnica SpA	Hydrofoil craft with totally submerged hydrofoil fins
9 April 1974		
1,083,801	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to telecommunication system
1,111,064	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	A process and apparatus for the treatment of crystalline substances
1,159,592	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements relating to the control of braking of a vehicle
1,167,005	Establissements Davey Bickford Smith & Cie Societe Anonyme Francais	Improvements relating to delayed action electric primers
1,240,023	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot	Improvements in control devices for the delay action energization of electric motors
1,246,594	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Evaporation control
1,246,948	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Radiograph densitometer
1,289,647	Solvay & Cie	Production of boric acid
1,318,647	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot	Improvements in windscreen wiper control systems with timing characteristics
1,320,528	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot	Improvements in methods and devices for estimating the thermal effect produced on human skin by contact with materials

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting Licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage, Comptroller



Impression of Courtaulds' Derry textile complex in Northern Ireland. Courtaulds awarded the £6¼ million contract to Farrans Ltd., Belfast, for the construction of the buildings which will have a floor area of 1 million sq. ft. Site preparation is in progress and completion of the first phase is scheduled for late 1975. The buildings will contain an integrated operation for spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing and finishing fabrics for the home and export markets.

Go-ahead for Grangemouth-Dalmeny pipeline

BP Oil Development Ltd. has been authorised by Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, to construct a 12-mile 30-in. diameter oil pipeline overland from Grangemouth to Dalmeny. The new line will carry crude oil, surplus to BP's refinery requirements at Grangemouth, to an oil storage installation at Dalmeny. It is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

The crude oil will come from the BP Forties field, via a 110-mile 32-in. submarine pipeline (now under construction and expected to be completed by the autumn of this year) to Cruden Bay, Aberdeenshire. The oil will then be fed through the 131-mile 36-in. land pipeline, now almost completed, from Cruden Bay to Grangemouth. The Forties field is expected to begin commercial oil production next year and to reach an average daily output of some 400,000 barrels a day towards the end of 1976.

Peter Shore becomes BOTB President

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has become President of the British Overseas Trade Board in the place of Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Government grant for Sumburgh airport improvements

As part of its special measures to speed up the development of North Sea oil, the Government is making a grant of £1.5 million to the Civil Aviation Authority for financing improvements to the runway and navigational facilities at Sumburgh Airport in the Shetlands. Sumburgh provides an indispensible communication link for the development of the important East Shetlands basin oilfields and the schemes which are now going ahead at the airport are intended to effect a significant improvement in the reliability of air services between the mainland and Sumburgh. As a further factor in the improvement of the services, the British Airways Board have placed an order for two HS 748 aircraft as a replacement for existing Viscount aircraft used on these routes.

A terminal costing about £250,000 is to be built by the Tor Line Ltd. at Felixstowe to handle the shipping line's proposed new passenger, car and cargo service between the Suffolk port and Gothenburg. To be operated by one of two £12.5 million ferries currently being built, the new service is due to start in April of next year on a twice-weekly frequency. It will provide a fast voyage time to Sweden of less than 24 hours. In addition to 1,248 passengers, the ship will be able to carry up to 50 cars and about 65 cargo trailers or 400 cars and 13 trailers. The Felixstowe terminal will comprise the existing No. 3 berth, immediately behind the long jetty (left, background), and a new No. 4 berth to be built beyond the No. 3 berth.

Survey of fire appliances

The Department of Trade's revised Instructions to Surveyors on the Survey of Fire Appliances has now been published and is available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price £3.00. This publication, which supersedes 'Survey of Fire Appliances – Instructions to Surveyors' published in 1954, is in loose-leaf form to facilitate later amendment and arrangements can be made to obtain amendment sheets as they are issued.

This is now the fifth volume that the Department has published in its revised series of Instructions to Surveyors, the previous ones relating to Tonnage Measurement of Ships, and the Survey of Load Line Ships.

CAA approves 'part-charter' on scheduled services

The Civil Aviation Authority has granted new licences to British Airways and British Caledonian allowing them to continue carrying 'part-charter' traffic on scheduled services. The applications for these licences were contested by four airlines (Britannia, Court Line, Monarch and Laker Airways) at a public hearing before a CAA panel under the chairmanship of Lord Boyd-Carpenter.

The new licences allow British Airways and BCAL to continue to reserve up to 50 per cent of seats (or up to 70 seats whichever is the greater) on their scheduled flights for charter passengers. The Authority has refused, however, to allow the British Airways' request for 75 per cent 'part-charter' on services to Spain and Gibraltar.

The Authority intends to continue to monitor 'part-charter' seat rates and carryings with close attention. It also considers that non-IATA airlines should have the opportunity of informing themselves in good time of the implications of IATA tariff resolutions so that these can be challenged where they vitally affect competition for charter traffic; the Authority will therefore publish brief particulars of its approvals of new international tariffs in its Official Record.

Meanwhile the Authority has approved scheduled fares for Europe (except for 75 per cent 'part-charter') for the year ending 31 March 1975, but with a warning that progress must be made towards a more rational fare structure.

Minister's statement on Markham accident

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, said on 10 April that he had asked to be kept informed of progress being made with following up recommendations in The Chief Inspector of Mines' Report on the Markham Colliery accident.

He was replying to a Parliamentary Question by Mr. Dennis Skinner (Bolsover), who asked the Secretary of State when he expected the report of the public inquiry into the winding accident at Markham Colliery to be available.

In a Written Answer, Mr. Varley stated: 'The report on the causes and circumstances of this tragic occurrence in which 18 miners lost their lives was laid before Parliament yesterday and will be published today. Despite the good safety record of winding engines and the fact that this is the first over-wind accident since nationalisation to have fatal consequences, the accident causes me great concern. Vigorous action has since been taken to check all similar braking systems and to replace certain components. I have also seen an interim report of the National Committee for Safety of Manriding in Shafts and Unwalkable Outlets which was set up immediately after the Public Inquiry and in which both sides of the Industry are represented as well as HM Inspectors of Mines and the Safety in Mines Research Establishment. The Committee is reviewing all aspects of winding and has already reached conclusions in line with the recommendations in the Chief Inspector's Report, a number of which are already being put into effect. The National Coal Board has established a co-ordinating committee to monitor progress and to ensure that technical decisions are implemented without loss of time. I have asked the Chief Inspector to take parallel action and to keep me informed.'

Tribology in Design exhibition

An exhibition – Tribology in Design – is being sponsored jointly by the Design Council and the Department of Industry at the Design Council's showroom in Pearl Assurance House, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff, from 29 April to 24 May. After the opening day, the exhibition will be open from 09.30 to 17.30 hours Mondays to Fridays.

His Excellency Sung Chih-Kuang, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, and his wife viewed the 'Tomorrow's World' exhibition at The Design Centre, in London. On display was a selection of innovations from the BBC TV programme 'Tomorrow's World' showing how innovation and design affect the lives of ordinary people. Photograph shows the Ambassador and his wife, accompanied by Sir Paul Reilly, Director of the Design Council, and Philip Fellows, Head of Exhibitions. They are looking at a windspeed indicator sensor made by Technitron Inc. (UK) designed for use in helicopters.

Eric Varley appoints economic adviser

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, has appointed Michael Posner as a part-time economic adviser to the Department of Energy.

Mr. Posner, who is 42, has been a Fellow and Director of Studies in Economics, Pembroke College, Cambridge, since 1960. He was Director of Economics at the Ministry of Power from 1966-67; economic adviser to the Treasury 1967-69; an economic consultant to the Treasury, 1969-71; and consultant to the International Monetary Fund, 1971-72. His publications include 'Fuel policy: a study in applied economics', 1973.

Limited partnership rules amended

The Limited Partnerships (Amendment) Rules 1974 amend the Limited Partnerships Rules 1907. With effect from 25 April new forms are to be used for making statements of particulars on the registration of Limited Partnerships and for making statements specifying changes in Limited Partnerships. The new forms provide for the disclosure of the particulars to be disclosed in these statements under Section 47 of the Finance Act 1973.

Copies of the forms may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, 55-71 City Road, London EC1Y 1BB.

Minister at productivity films launch

Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, paid tribute to the 'enduring enthusiasm, vitality and resilience' of Local Productivity Associations at the launch of two new British Productivity Council films at the National Film Theatre on 24 April.

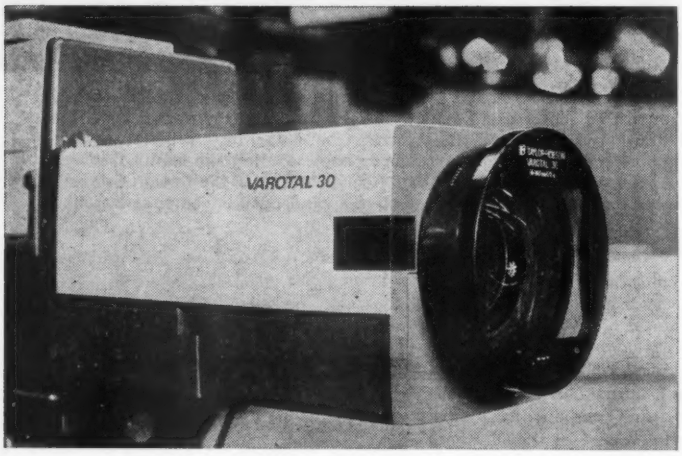
Both films take the form of case studies of actual industrial disputes and were made with the active support of the CBI and TUC.

New Civil Aviation Safety Adviser appointed

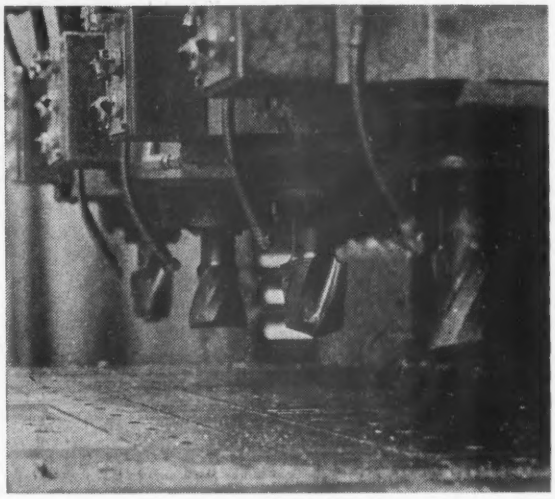
Mr. J. R. Neill has been appointed Civil Aviation Safety Adviser to the Department of Trade in succession to Group Captain John Veal, who is retiring from the public service.

Good design brings rewards

This year, for the first time, the Design Council engineering awards have been divided into two sections – engineering products and engineering components. Out of nearly 200 products submitted 16 products have gained awards, a relatively large number reflecting the high standard of this year's entries, all of which have already been proven in service. Of the 16 awards, nine were for engineering products and seven for components. The Duke of Edinburgh will be presenting certificates to the award-winning manufacturers at a special ceremony in London on 23 May. Five of the winning components are illustrated on this page: the two not shown are high voltage vacuum contactors and vacuum switches by GEC-Elliott Industrial Controls Ltd. and a flat-strip harness for wiring cars and other products, named Fabrostrip and made by Rist's Wire and Cables Ltd. Many of the award-winning products have already won substantial export orders.

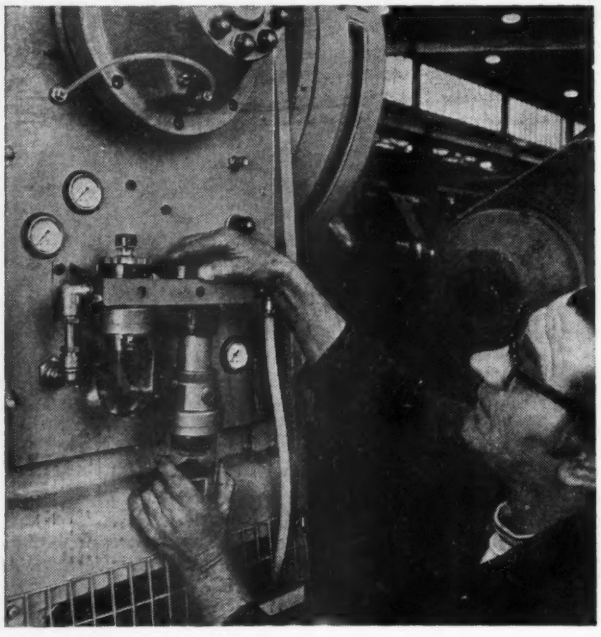


Above: By Rank Optics, a division of Rank Precision Industries, the Taylor Hobson Varotal 30 zoom lens for television cameras covers a wider range of object distance and wider angular fields of view than previously possible.

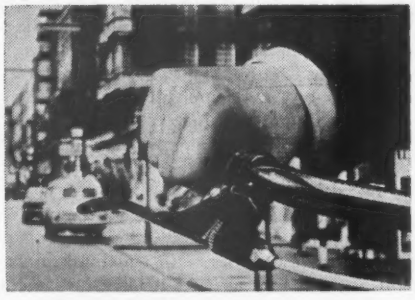


Above: A completely new process, devised by Marwin Cutting Tools Ltd., enables helical tungsten carbide tips to be produced for rotating cutting tools with high working accuracy.

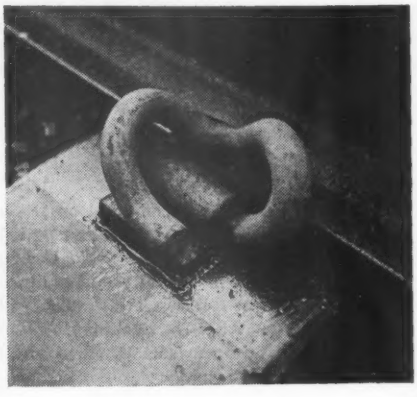
Below: Olympian plug-in modular units, designed and marketed by C. A. Norgren Ltd., control compressed air processing equipment by filtering air, regulating operating pressure and injecting lubricants to connected pneumatic equipment.



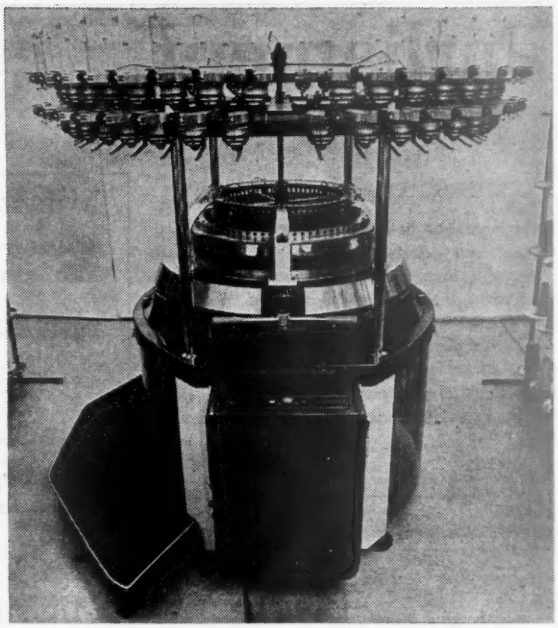
Right: This self-adjusting brake lever, by Raleigh Industries Ltd., automatically adjusts bicycle brakes, but only when adjustment becomes necessary due to wear. It is fail-safe and will not lock on the wheel.



Right: Designed and marketed by Pandrol Ltd., this rail fastening assembly consists simply of a resilient steel clip which is driven by sledge hammer into a housing in a malleable iron shoulder cast directly into a concrete sleeper. The assembly is now standard on British Rail lines laid with continuous welded rail on concrete sleepers.

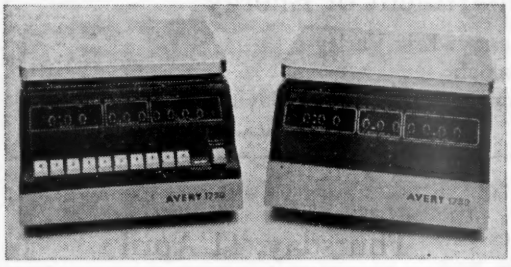


Above: The Pathfinder airport crash truck from Chubb Fire Security Ltd. is able to travel over rough terrain at up to 60 mph and can project 13,500 gallons of foam up to 300 ft. within seconds of arrival.

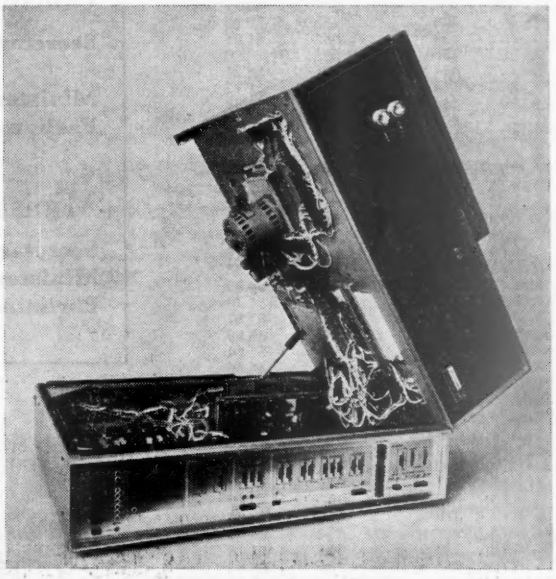


Right: Extremely quick pattern changes can be carried out on the Cheminit circular multifeed knitting machine made by Camber International (England) Ltd.

Six of the award-winning engineering products are illustrated on this page. The other three winners were: sliding vane rotary air compressors by the Hydrovane Compressor Co. Ltd.; a turret fork-lift truck for working in narrow gangways developed by Lansing Bagnall Ltd.; and a filter-tipped cigarette-making machine manufactured by Molins Ltd.

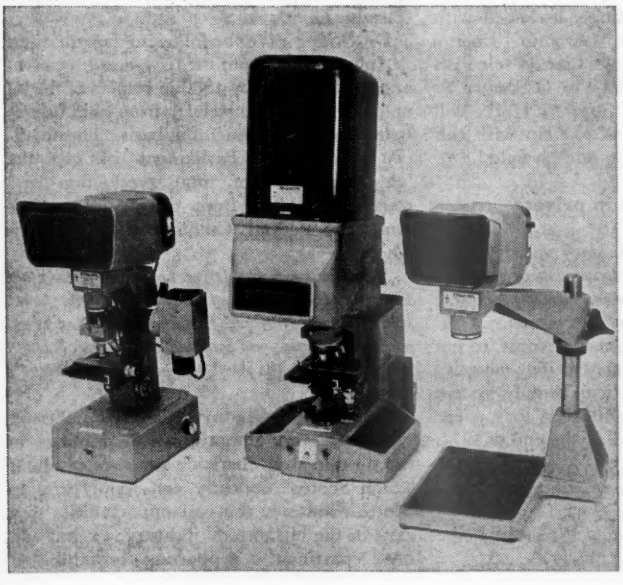


Left: The Avery 1750 is a small electronic scale which not only weighs goods but also calculates the amount to charge after the price per unit weight has been set manually. Made by W. and T. Avery Ltd.

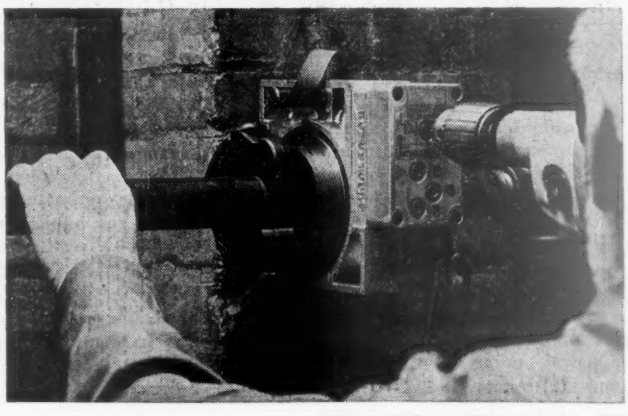


Above: Even an unskilled operator can obtain extremely accurate results with the F30 gas chromatograph made by Parker-Elmer Ltd.

Below: Designed and made by Vision Engineering Ltd., the Dynascope aerial image projection system is simply attached to a microscope and projects the microscope's eyepiece image as an enlarged aerial image.



Below: The Rotostock portable pipe installation system, designed by A. R. E. Arnot and made by Rotostock International, can cut, thread and ream pipe up to 2½ in. diameter *in situ* with power from a portable drill.



Parliament

Wednesday, 10 April

Employment in the mining industry

Figures were asked for by Mr. Gwilym Roberts (Cannock) showing the weekly numbers taking up employment in the mining industry and the numbers leaving such employment for each of the weeks of 1973 and for each week since the resumption of employment in March 1974; and the proportion of those taking up employment who were former miners.

Mr. Eadie gave the following statistics for 1973:

Manpower at NCB mines

Week ending	Recruitment	Wastage	Re-entrants (% of recruitment)
6. 1.73	167	569	50.90
13. 1.73	500	498	53.80
20. 1.73	439	586	56.26
27. 1.73	494	509	61.13
3. 2.73	500	583	53.20
10. 2.73	456	565	60.97
17. 2.73	426	563	59.62
24. 2.73	515	562	51.85
3. 3.73	385	592	60.00
10. 3.73	414	561	58.21
17. 3.73	344	607	58.72
24. 3.73	366	598	55.74
31. 3.73	429	640	65.27
7. 4.73	N/A	N/A	N/A
14. 4.73	N/A	N/A	N/A
21. 4.73	319	744	57.05
28. 4.73	231	804	57.53
5. 5.73	316	531	55.06
12. 5.73	284	525	57.96
19. 5.73	367	565	58.31
25. 5.73	321	647	58.26
2. 6.73	191	910	63.87
9. 6.73	345	670	64.93
16. 6.73	282	608	61.70
23. 6.73	271	635	57.57
30. 6.73	286	779	55.59
7. 7.73	227	709	51.54
14. 7.73	324	667	48.46
21. 7.73	246	1,190	52.85
28. 7.73	275	673	33.82
4. 8.73	218	648	50.46
11. 8.73	405	583	38.77
18. 8.73	338	811	52.07
25. 8.73	390	772	47.69
1. 9.73	264	879	61.74
8. 9.73	577	1,170	43.15
15. 9.73	318	815	57.86
22. 9.73	382	952	65.18
29. 9.73	327	954	61.16
6.10.73	347	1,265	66.86
13.10.73	385	1,058	68.31
20.10.73	367	996	64.85
27.10.73	317	748	70.35
3.11.73	N/A	N/A	N/A
10.11.73	N/A	N/A	N/A
17.11.73	318	706	69.50
24.11.73	261	748	69.73
1.12.73	294	624	69.73
8.12.73	292	1,150	72.95
15.12.73	269	634	65.45
22.12.73	165	580	79.39
29.12.73	38	240	92.11

'Statistics for March 1974 are not yet available,' he said.

Technological research on energy

Mr. Arthur Palmer (Bristol, North-East) asked the Secretary of State for Energy, what action his department was taking to assess scope for technological research in the energy field.

Mr. Varley replied: 'It is part of the continuing work of my Department to keep under review research in the energy sector; to assess its adequacy in the light of changing circumstances; and to identify the technological options open to the United Kingdom in this area.

'Recent events in the energy sector have underlined the importance of this work, particularly in respect of energy conservation and energy supply from new sources. I have therefore reviewed the resources available in my Department for this purpose and have concluded that immediate re-inforcement is required. I have accordingly arranged with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority that the work of a team of scientists and engineers at Harwell – to be known as the Energy Technology Support Unit – will be made available to me to help with this assessment work in the non-nuclear field.'

Electricity generators in private industry

Mr. Cranley Onslow (Woking) asked for an estimate of the total generating capacity of electricity generators now in the possession of private industry; and the proportion of this capacity normally in use.

Mr. Eadie replied that the most recent available estimate of generating capacity outside the public electricity supply system was 5,000 MW (including 500 MW for nuclear and 100 MW for hydro) at the end of 1972. No precise information was available about usage but indications were that most plant was in continuous use. The results of an inquiry relating to the end of 1973 were being processed.

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Ministers of State: Eric Heffer
Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Ministers at the Department of Energy

Secretary of State for Energy: Eric Varley
Minister of State: Lord Balogh
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gavin Strang
Alexander Eadie

Thursday, 11 April

North Sea oil

The latest estimate of recoverable reserves and of likely output by 1980 in respect of each oil or gas field so far discovered in the Scottish sector of the North Sea was asked for by Mr. Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East).

Dr. Strang gave the following information: 'Information about the recoverable reserves and likely output by 1980 in respect of the oil and gas fields is received from the licence holders on a confidential basis. The forthcoming report to Parliament will give the latest estimates of total production and reserves expected from discoveries on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf as a whole.'

Mr. Wilson also referred to the Department of Energy's sponsorship of the recent Oil North Exhibition in Northern England, and asked about similar ventures in Scotland to assist Scottish industry to reap the industrial benefits of Scotland's oil.

Dr. Strang said: 'My Right Hon. Friend welcomes every opportunity to publicise to the oil operators the wide range of products which Scottish industry can supply and to Scottish industry the vast opportunities that exist in the offshore oil industry; to that end my Department is supporting the exhibition

to be held at Hillington Estate in September 1974 and the Offshore Europe Exhibition to be held in Aberdeen in September 1975.'

North Sea Gas

Mr. John Robertson (Paisley) inquired about the quantities of natural gas available for exploitation in the area of the North Sea off the coasts of Scotland; and about proposals for the use of such gas.

'No gas from the northern basin of the North Sea is expected to be available in the United Kingdom before 1975,' replied Mr. Varley. 'Our latest estimates of production and reserves will be included in the report to Parliament which will soon be published.'

Petrol allocation

Questions were asked by Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) on the current basis of allocation of petrol to garages; for how long the current formula is scheduled to continue; the basis of allocation of petrol in the tourist-dependent areas of Wales; and whether enough petrol will be made available to the petrol stations of Wales to ensure that the tourist industry is not affected by shortage.

Mr. Varley answered: 'Oil companies have been directed to restrict the delivery of petrol to garages in April to 29 per cent of the combined deliveries made in April, May and June 1973. This is effectively equivalent to 90 per cent of deliveries in April last year. The formula runs for the current month only. Subsequent arrangements are under consideration.

'The fact that deliveries are related to the corresponding period of last year means that seasonal increases in demand in tourist areas will automatically be reflected in higher allocations to garages in those areas.'

Price of coal

Mr. Roberts (Cannock) asked for figures showing the percentage differences between the pit-head price of coal and the amounts charged to the domestic consumer.

Mr. Eadie answered that average pithead realisation for all grouped house coal was about £9.60 a ton. Retail prices for house coal vary widely throughout the country according to the distance from the coalfields. An average figure would be about £18 a ton. The average percentage difference is thus about 90 per cent.

Unit costs of electricity

Mr. Michael McGuire (Ince) asked for a current estimate of the cost per unit of electricity sent out from nuclear, oil and coal fired power stations, respectively.

Mr. Eadie replied: 'I understand from the Chairman of the CEGB that the latest year for which figures are available is 1972/73 and the table below gives the range and average generation costs of all stations commissioned in the last twelve years.

Nuclear
Range: 0.33p per kWH to 0.81p per kWH
Average: 0.48p per kWH

Oil fired
Range: 0.39p per kWH to 0.47p per kWH
Average: 0.40p per kWH

Coal fired
Range: 0.40p per kWH to 1.69p per kWH
Average: 0.49p per kWH

'All generation costs quoted include both station operating costs and capital charges (ie interest and depreciation). The operating costs include the amounts paid for fuel in 72/73; in the case of oil this includes tax at the rate of £2.30 per ton, which is equal to about 0.50p per kilowatt hour.'

Cost of gas

Mr. Leslie Spriggs (St. Helens) wanted to know the cost of cooking gas per ton, up to the end of October 1973; from March 1974; and the increase if any, represented in cash terms, and as a percentage.

'The price of gas to a domestic consumer varies regionally and according to the quantity used', said Mr. Varley. 'A consumer using only 80 therms a year – a representative figure for cooker consumption only – would have paid between about 14 and 25p a therm in October 1973 and would now pay between about 15 and 27p a therm. In the North Western Region of the British Gas Corporation, the corresponding figures would have been about 18p a therm in October 1973 and about 19½p a therm now. All gas tariffs increased by 7½ per cent as from 1 January 1974.'

Food prices

Mr. Ray Carter (Birmingham, Northfield) inquired about the expected impact of food subsidies on food prices during the next 12 months.

Mr. Maclennan said: 'It is estimated that the saving on the Index of Retail Food Prices resulting from the subsidies already announced on milk, butter and bread will be about 3½ per cent. I cannot at this stage anticipate the savings that may result from new subsidy schemes for other basic foods.'

Price of bread

Mr. Cledwyn Hughes (Anglesey) asked in which areas of the United Kingdom the extra charge of 1p per loaf was imposed because of transport costs.

'According to my information there are no areas in which an extra charge of 1p per loaf is made purely because of transport costs,' replied Mr. Maclennan. 'In parts of North and West Wales, Northern Scotland and North Devon ½p is added to the price of some loaves for this reason. A price differential of 1p may however exist in the case of premium loaves, door-to-door deliveries or bread baked by master bakers.'

Tyre pressure gauges

A question was put by Mr. John Ellis (Brigg and Scunthorpe) on progress being made in the development of a voluntary system of inspecting tyre pressure gauges.

Mr. Maclennan answered: 'There have been discussions between my Department, the Department of the Environment and representatives of local authorities about the development of voluntary testing services which are at present available from most local authorities. Further discussions are to be held to clarify the technical aspects and to formulate a scheme which can be recommended to local authorities. The adoption of such a scheme would enable road users to have full confidence in tyre pressure measurements made at service stations.'

Small firms

Mr. Ronald Bray (Rossendale) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, when he last met the Smaller Businesses Association.

'I have not yet had the opportunity of meeting the association,' answered Mr. Benn. 'My Hon. Friend, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, Mr. Gregor MacKenzie, who I have asked to take a special interest in matters of concern to small firms, is always ready to meet organisations representing the sector and to hear their views.'

Ferrous scrap

Mr. Russell Johnston (Inverness) asked if it was intended to re-negotiate the agreement with the EEC concerning transitional arrangements for ferrous scrap.

Mr. Meacher replied that the arrangements providing for the retention until 1 January 1975 of restrictions on the export of ferrous scrap to other Community States formed part of the Treaty of Accession. 'As the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs made clear in Cmnd 5593, we are reserving the right to propose changes in the Treaty if essential interests cannot otherwise be met,' he said.

First class mail

Mr. Bates (Bebington and Ellesmere Port) wanted to know the average percentage of first class mail delivered by the following day.

'The latest Post Office figures show that for the twelve months ending February 88.5 per cent of First Class letters were delivered on the next working day after posting,' answered Mr. MacKenzie.

Post Office functions

Mr. Harry Ewing (Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, what functions of the former Minister of Posts and Telecommunications will be transferred to him.

'I shall assume under the Post Office Act the rights and duties of the Minister sponsoring the Post Office,' answered Mr. Benn. 'These include: the appointment of the Chairman and Members; approval of its capital investment programme and its borrowing; and certain powers of general and specific direction. I shall appoint members of the Post Office Users' Councils. I shall also be the Minister sponsoring Cable and Wireless Ltd.'

West London Air Terminal

Mr. Edward Bishop (Newark) inquired about the discontinuation of check-in facilities at West London Air Terminal.

Mr. Shore said: 'The provision of passenger facilities is essentially a commercial matter which is the responsibility of the British Airways Board. I have been assured that British Airways will co-operate with the Airline Users' Committee and the British Airports Authority in monitoring passenger arrangements both at West London Air Terminal and Heathrow, and that a report on the working of the new arrangements during the Easter holiday and the peak summer period will be made available by the end of the year.'

Parliament continued

Fishermen lost at sea

Mr. James Johnson (Kingston-upon-Hull, West) asked for information showing the number of fishermen lost at sea, and died of injuries received while at sea in the inshore, middle and distant water fishing fleets based in ports in England and Wales in each of the past five years to the nearest convenient date; and expressing the casualties as a percentage of those employed in each category at the time.

Mr. Clinton Davis gave the following information:

	Inshore (under 80')				Near/middle (80' – 140')				Distant (140' and over)			
	Lost at sea		Died of injuries		Lost at sea		Died of injuries		Lost at sea		Died of injuries	
Year	Number	% of those employed	Number	% of those employed	Number	% of those employed	Number	% of those employed	Number	% of those employed	Number	% of those employed
1969	11	0.18	1	0.02			3	0.12	4	0.13	1	0.03
1970	5	0.09			1	0.04			1	0.03	1	0.03
1971	3	0.05	1	0.02	4	0.17			4	0.12	9	0.27
1972	3	0.05			2	0.08			3	0.09	2	0.06
1973	5	0.07	1	0.01	3	0.12	6	0.26	8	0.23	1	0.03

Note: These figures do not include deaths which occurred ashore as a result of injuries received at sea. This information is not available.

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

30 April 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Central Ordnance Depot RAOC, Bicester, Oxon.

Auctioneers: Midland Mart Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon. (Tel: 08692-2073)

50,000 BD blouses, 25,000 BD trousers, greatcoats, denim blouses and trousers, shirts, pullovers, boots, blankets, carpets, rags, buttons and other clothing and textiles. Chairs, tables, 450 writing bureaux, wardrobes, sideboards, dressing chests, etc. 2 Morris Travellers, 2 estate cars, Hillman Hunter, 2 trucks, light bus, motorcycle, forklift trucks. 30 machine tools which include capstan lathes, centre lathes, milling machines, grinding machines, drilling machines, etc. MT spares, tyres, electrical equipment, charging sets, pulley blocks, hand tools, wristwatches and a large quantity of other stores.

Catalogues of the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks prior to and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (postal order only).

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ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR TO SALE. CATALOGUES FROM AUCTIONEERS

HAMILTON, APRIL, 1974 **Tel. No. Hamilton 29211/2**

Department of the Environment

7 May 1974

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel: 01-903 2608)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.

Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

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This new volume, compiled by the Institute of Geological Sciences, to meet a widely expressed demand, is the first collective review of all mineral statistics, bringing together hitherto scattered or unpublished data and venturing new information or estimates to fill previous gaps in knowledge. The contents range from Minerals in the Economy, Mineral Production and Overseas Trade, to Commodity Reviews, and Commodity Summaries detailing output trade and consumption of a large number of minerals and their derivatives, from Abrasives to Zirconium. Data for England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and individual counties are featured, and the statistics—in metric units throughout—are illustrated by numerous diagrams.

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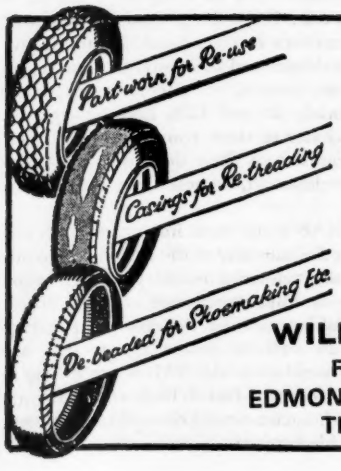

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Furniture and Clothing, 5 × 5 ft. Desks, 2 Plan Chests, Various chairs and stacking chairs, 117 pairs of Boots.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Marconi product manager Norman Porter, with floor-mounted camera, and senior engineer Martin Clark, with shoulder-borne equipment, focus on a model in a demonstration at Houston's NAB Convention and Exhibition.

President Nixon addresses radio and television trade

From G. S. W. Gush, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Houston: Twelve members of Britain's Electronic Engineering Association took part with the British Overseas Trade Board in a joint venture of the 52nd Annual Convention and Exhibition of the National Association of Broadcasters, 17-20 March, in Houston. The event occupied 120,000 sq. ft. of the Albert Thomas Convention Center. The exhibitors numbered 185. The attendance of 5,780 was wholly drawn from members of the radio and television industry. Many came from Canada and South American countries. The Convention was addressed by President Nixon, as well as prominent Senators and Representatives of Congress.

Among exhibitors were leading manufacturers of equipment for the American radio and television industry, including CBS Laboratories, Ampex, Memorex, Eastman-Kodak, RCA Corp., Ingersoll and Teledyne. Many had large exhibits with built-in studios where colour material was actually being shot and projected by the latest equipment being introduced to the market.

In the last few years the industry has not been expanding as rapidly as it did from 1965 to 1970 when many new television and radio stations were opening in all parts of the United States. Encouraging optimism was expressed at the Convention that 1975 would see the beginning of another period of growth when much emphasis would be placed on new methods, new materials and other technical advances.

Because NAB does not allow foreign manufacturers themselves to participate at the annual Convention, the British companies exhibited through their subsidiaries and agents in the US, which are members of the NAB. The British companies and their products were:

Dennard Ltd., Fleet – studio pedestals and lens motorisation units; Engineering Designs and Supplies Ltd., Bourne End – instant caption machines using Polaroid camera; English Electric Valve Co. Ltd., Chelmsford – range of camera valves; Evershed Power Optics Ltd., Chertsey – digital control equipment for television cameras; Link Electronics Ltd., Andover – camera tube testing equipment; Matthey Printed Products Ltd., Burlsem – range of pulse and video delay lines; Marconi Communications Systems Ltd., Chelmsford – new hand held colour television cameras, the improved Mark VIIIB automatic colour camera and the B3404 Telecine unit; Rupert Neve & Co. Ltd., Royston – sound mixing consoles; Quantel Ltd. and Micro Consultants Ltd., Caterham – head sets incorporating the lightweight Minilite; Rank Optics Ltd., Brentford – Varaton television zoom lenses and servo-systems designed to give the widest range of shots possible from a single TV lens; and W. Vinten Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds – versatile dolly for use in outside broadcasts.

Without exception, the British companies were pleased with the results of their participation. Discussions with American manufacturers and representatives dealing in all phases of television and broadcasting, as well as with representatives of firms overseas, provided the British companies with a wealth of valuable information on technical studies, product design, research and development programmes, marketing methods and prospects, price structures and trends such as could not have been obtained otherwise.

In addition some valuable specific successes were achieved: Evershed Power Optics Ltd. received very good inquiries from American companies; others from Canadian firms necessitated a visit to Canada by Evershed's commercial director at the close of the Convention, while an introduction to a company eminently suitable as its representative in Venezuela involved the commercial director in a further journey. Marconi Communications Systems Ltd. received excellent inquiries on its new hand held colour television camera, introduced at the Convention; Rupert Neve & Co. Ltd. received many inquiries from leading US television and broadcasting companies for its sound mixing console; Quantel Ltd. was highly satisfied with the response to its equipment.

For Racal-Amplivox, the Convention proved to be instrumental in negotiations with CBS with the result that the network agreed to use the British firm's head sets; Rank Optics Ltd. received some valuable inquiries for lenses and a firm order for $50,000. Newly arrived Consul-General Roy Fox, accompanied by Frank Sherry, BEEA, visited the Convention on the second day and had discussions with all the British exhibitors at their stands.

Foreign representation at the Convention was not confined to British companies. Interest from overseas in the Convention was marked not only by the exhibits of manufacturers in the United Kingdom, Holland and Japan and equipment from other countries, but by the unusually large attendance of representatives of manufacturing and sales companies in Canada and South America.

Some indication of the importance attached to this annual Convention and Exhibition by American firms is revealed by the scale of their arrangements for adequate manning of their stands: RCA Corp. had 82 company representatives in attendance, including five Vice-Presidents and their international representatives; Ampex, 31; Memorex, 22; Eastman-Kodak, 20 and CBS Laboratories, 18. The majority of these companies drew their large teams from their departments of product development, domestic sales and foreign sales.

The NAB is the most important collective event in the calendar of the American broadcasting and television industry and is steadily gaining in importance and stature. British firms wishing to enter the American market would do well to choose agents that are already members of the NAB or are willing to become members. British firms which already have such agents would do well to give them all possible support.

Warsaw: advanced technology boosts Anglo/Polish turnover

With the title 'British Technology, Today and Tomorrow', a British Engineering Week was successfully presented in Poland by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The main presentation of an exhibition and 37 lecture papers was made in the Technical Museum of the Palace of Science and Culture in Warsaw. Nineteen firms had stands in the exhibition hall, half showing machinery and half with graphic displays. The British Council had an exhibition of technical books and periodicals.

The Week was opened (*picture*) in the presence of no fewer than six Polish Deputy Ministers, by J. W. Buckley, a Member of the British Overseas Trade Board which sponsored the event under its joint venture scheme. The speeches drew attention to the fact that the £200 million plus turnover in Anglo/Polish trade in 1973 (up from £145 million in 1972) was greatly helped by the increasing scale in the sale of advanced technology.

The five main themes of the lecture programme were the motor industry, machine tools, computers and electronics, the environment and metallurgy. As well as being read in Warsaw, almost two-thirds of the lectures were repeated in one of five other cities of Poland. The attendances at these lectures was generally very high, both in numbers and in the technical level of the audience.

The consensus was that this event last month had been very worthwhile for the contacts made at the lectures and exhibition and that more Weeks of this nature would be welcome and useful in Eastern Europe.

Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd. was the London Chamber's consultant and the Polish organiser was NOT – the Polish Council of Technical and Engineering Associations.

Over 7,000 Polish technical, official and commercial representatives attended the lectures.

In the words of John Baumann, chairman of the Polish section of the London Chamber: 'The British Engineering Week could not have been better timed. When some doubts of the capability of British industry to perform and deliver existed in the minds of members of Polish industry, we had the opportunity to put across our encouraging message. Since many lectures were oversubscribed, I can only suppose that we made the right impact.'

One highlight of the Week was the signing of a contract for Chubb Fire Security Ltd. to supply the Polish authorities with three specialised fire fighting vehicles worth about £200,000. Two of these were Pathfinder airfield fire fighting trucks, while the third was a dry powder fire fighting truck. This was the largest order which the company has signed with Poland for some time and it is hoped that further orders will soon follow.

UK firm wins prize at hotel exhibition

From L. D. Clegg MBE, Vice-Consul (Commercial), Johannesburg: Hotel and Catering Exhibition, Johannesburg, 25 February – 2 March. Held in the Carlton Exhibition Centre, this was by some standards a comparatively small show, with 48 firms participating in an area of some 1,250 sq. m. The British section occupied a prominent position in the exhibition and was by far the largest official overseas section.

Ten British firms participated in the joint venture, sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce and the British Overseas Trade Board. On the opening day the Administrator of the Transvaal, S. van Niekerk, accompanied by J. F. J. Jardine, Consul-General and Director of Trade Promotion for South Africa, toured the British section and spent some time visiting each stand and talking with exhibitors.

Over 350 positive inquiries were received. Exhibitors generally agreed that the volume of business secured on the stands was very satisfactory; that the short and long term prospects were extremely encouraging; and that contacts made and new outlets established should lead to substantial future business. One firm in particular reported that orders booked on the stand for immediate delivery amounted to R200,000. On the opening day, another firm reported receiving an order for R30,000 and during the show received a further eight orders amounting to approximately R50,000. The majority of exhibitors said that in the event of a similar exhibition being held in the future they would participate again.

Trophies were awarded in four categories for the best and most attractive stands on the show. One firm in the British section was awarded the trophy under Category B (the best presentation of china, glassware, cutlery and allied products).

The next Hotel and Catering Exhibition will be held in Johannesburg in March 1976.

Joint venture show at Stuttgart event

From F. J. Martin, Vice-Consul, British Consulate-General, Stuttgart: Intherm '74, Stuttgart, 12-16 March. This was the 10th Intherm exhibition to be held at Killesberg. It covered the fields of oil and gas heating, air-conditioning and pollution control. In future, the exhibition will take place every other year, alternating with ISH in Frankfurt.

Some 425 firms participated from 16 countries. The foreign contingent was composed of 43 firms which exhibited direct and 41 others which exhibited through agents. Indigenous representation came from 316 firms exhibiting direct and 25 represented through agents. Thus, the foreigners' participation represented 20 per cent of the total exhibitors. The number of visitors to the fair was 59,200, approximately 25 per cent of whom were from abroad and came from as far afield as Turkey, Tanzania, Japan and Israel.

British participants, according to details issued by the fair authority numbered 15, although a physical check by this Consulate could reveal only 13, of whom 10 were members of the joint venture organised by the Birmingham Engineering and Building Centre Ltd. in co-operation with the British Overseas Trade Board. The fair authorities placed Britain first in foreign representation, followed closely by France (13) and Italy (10). Hungary, which participated for the first time this year, also had a national stand organised by its Ministry of Commerce.

On the opening day of the exhibition Consul-General H. E. J. Hale took time to visit each of the participants. In the main, all the members of the joint venture stand were pleased with the location and design of the stands.

On the whole, most of the British participants were satisfied with the outcome of Intherm '74, many of whom had used the exhibition as a sounding board for their products in Europe and, indeed, the world.

BOTB supplement

The British Overseas Trade Board's Programme of Trade Promotions 1974-76 – which, we regret, it has not been possible to publish at the usual time this month – will appear next week as a supplement to *Trade and Industry*.

GDR State Secretary for Foreign Trade Gerhard Beil watches a demonstration of equipment on a British stand at the Leipzig Spring Fair.

Increased activity at Leipzig Fair

From M. L. Dalton, British Embassy, Berlin: British firms exhibiting at the Spring Fair in Leipzig reported a significant increase in business activity and inquiries as compared with 1973. Contracts signed with British firms during the period of the fair, 10-17 March, amounted to over £1 million and further substantial orders are under discussion. British exhibitors made good contacts with GDR trading organisations and received many inquiries from other CMEA countries.

About 140 British firms were among the 2,200 exhibitors from 60 countries. The Department of Trade provided an Information Stand staffed by its officials, while private interview rooms were available for use by British exhibitors and visiting British businessmen. The Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Berlin moved to Leipzig for the duration of the fair.

In all, some 9,000 exhibitors were housed in 55 halls and pavilions in the main fairground area and in 16 exhibition buildings in the town centre. The fair covered a total area of 350,000 sq. metres.

Horst Sölle, the GDR Minister for Foreign Trade, together with a number of senior officials, visited the Department of Trade Information Stand. The Minister was received by the British Ambassador and Commercial Counsellor. Following a discussion on the future development of Anglo-GDR trade, the Minister was shown a diagrammatic chart featured on the Information Stand illustrating the role being played by the Export Intelligence computer service in handling GDR inquiries.

Curtis Keeble, first British Ambassador to the GDR, who took up his appointment in January, visited many of the British stands. He was also host at a reception where GDR trade officials and British exhibitors were able to meet and discuss business opportunities.

The first Department of Trade-sponsored joint venture at the Leipzig Fairs was mounted in conjunction with the Overseas Fairs Division of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. Four companies active in the welding field formed a group exhibit which, although arranged at very short notice, proved to be worthwhile. The group exhibit is expected to be a forerunner for future assisted ventures at Leipzig. The State-Secretary at the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade, Gerhard Beil, visited the exhibit and expressed close interest in the initiative which British industry had taken in promoting the venture.

A first step in the implementation of the technological co-operation provisions of the recently concluded Anglo/GDR Agreement on Economic, Technological and Scientific Co-operation was the presentation by members of the British Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association of a series of lectures in various fields of instrumentation. The lectures were given, with the co-operation of the GDR Ministry of Science and Technology, to specialist audiences from GDR enterprises which play an active part in this rapidly expanding field.

Robert Fell, CB, OBE, Secretary of the Export Credit Guarantee Department and a member of the British Overseas Trade Board, was the official British representative at the Fair. During his visit he discussed the development of Anglo-GDR economic and trade relations with senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and other GDR trade bodies. He was accompanied by Michael Cochlin of the Department of Trade's Commercial Relations and Exports Division.

The Leipzig Fair is a focal point for trade with the GDR. It provides an opportunity for bringing products to the attention of a wide spectrum of the GDR experts and state trading organisations responsible for placing orders. It is also an occasion for assessing competition.

The majority of British firms went away from the Spring Fair well satisfied with the results of their visit. Most exhibitors were encouraged by the number and nature of inquiries received. The general impression was one of confidence and the feeling that the future holds promise of a substantial expansion in the UK's trade with the GDR.

With the development of product specialisation at the Fair – there were 26 technical and 22 consumer trade groups at the event – there is wide scope for the exhibitor. British firms interested in the expanding GDR market would be well advised to consider participation in the future.

The main product sectors in the Leipzig Autumn Fair, to be held 1-8 September, are Chemicals, Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Plastics Machinery, Paper, Textiles, Shoemaking Machinery, Woodworking Machinery, Vehicles, Medical Equipment, Leisure goods.

Detailed information about the Autumn and Spring Leipzig Fairs can be obtained from: Fairs and Promotions Branch, Department of Trade, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757) and D. Hayes, The Leipzig Fair Agency in Great Britain, 19 Dover Street, London W1 (tel. 01-493 311).

More buying interest noted at NY display

From Joseph G. Palsa, Commercial Officer, British Trade Development Office, New York: The Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers Annual International Conference and Exhibition (Intercon) was held at the Coliseum, New York, 26-29 March. Eight British companies exhibited in a joint venture organised by the Electronic Engineering Association and the British Overseas Trade Board.

Two of them reported significant sales. Ferranti Ltd. showed its custom-design integrated circuits including radio IC's, automobile IC's, watch IC's and uncommitted logic arrays. Plessey showed its range of communications and instrument integrated circuits. US manufacturers have now accepted orders for their circuits.

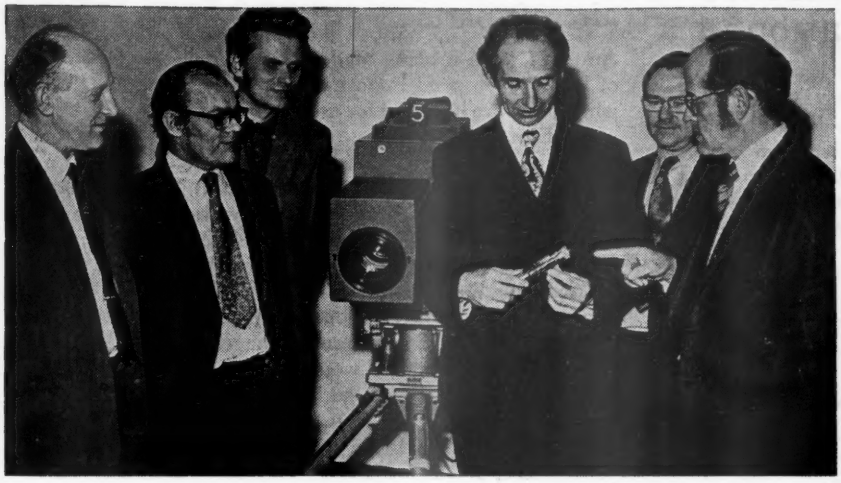
All the British exhibitors were impressed with the quantity and quality of inquiries they received during the show. A number of exhibitors who have participated regularly at the event felt that there was substantially more buying interest than in the last four years. This interest confirmed that, with components shortages in the US, manufacturers are eager to buy from UK suppliers.

Typical of the comments of the exhibitors was one by LCR Components Ltd. A representative said demand for their mylar capacitors was increasing rapidly: the only consideration in the market at present seemed to be delivery dates. Marconi Instruments was pleased with the responses to its new digital spectrum-analyser introduced at this show.

Intercon has contracted substantially in size over the last four years. It appears that the show has now settled down with a number of well known companies exhibiting, joined by new and growing companies from the US and abroad. This year the number of exhibitors increased slightly and attendance picked up to about 27,000. The range of equipment has narrowed to a more specialised range, making the show right for manufacturers of electronic instrumentation, the more sophisticated testing and measuring equipment and the more specialised types of electronic components.

The show maintains its strong international flavour, with exhibitors from Japan, Switzerland, Germany and USSR. It will continue to be a valuable tool in the marketing strategies of UK companies offering these products in the USA.

Missions and Tours



P. Cermak, chief of planning and development for Czechoslovakian Television, accompanied by chief camera tube test engineer, V. Tokan, recently visited English Electric Valve Co. Ltd. at Chelmsford. During their visit they were shown the latest methods of TV camera tube testing employed by EEV. Photograph shows M. P. O. Mandl (right), marketing director, EEV, discussing some of the technical characteristics of the EEV Leddicon held by Mr. Cermak, while Mr. Tokan (third from left) looks on. EEV has been supplying camera tubes to Czechoslovakian Television for many years and both Mr. Mandl and Mr. Cermak were involved in signing a contract in 1966 for the supply of image orthicons for monochrome television.

Agricultural party is bound for Iran

A British agricultural engineering group will visit Iran, 10-22 May, under the sponsorship of the Agricultural Engineers Association and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board.

Iran is one of the most important markets in the Middle East and offers good trading opportunities for this industry, said AEA Overseas Secretary, Eric Lanning.

The Iranians have embarked on an overall five-year plan to effect a dramatic improvement in their agriculture: £1,400 million has been earmarked for this. A member of the AEA, heading a consortium, has successfully negotiated a £50 million order for Britain.

Full details about the visit may be obtained from Eric Lanning, Overseas Secretary, Agricultural Engineers Association, 6 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6JU; telephone 01-828 7973.

Offshore industry groups head for Japan and Texas

The North East Scotland Development Authority (NESDA) is to organise an offshore technology mission to Japan during the first two weeks of November. The mission will be open to companies from throughout the UK. The purpose of the mission is to enable British companies to increase their involvement in the offshore industry in the North Sea and Far East and other markets by negotiating trade, joint venture and licensing agreements with Japanese companies which are also concerned with increasing their capability in the field of offshore technology.

The mission will leave the UK 1 November and return 17 November, spending most of the time in Japan with a brief stop over in Singapore on the return journey.

Announcing details of the mission, NESDA Development Officer John Hutton said in Aberdeen: 'Bringing the major oilfields under the North Sea into production will require huge investment programmes and the development of a new generation of offshore technology. Because of this, British companies are exceptionally well placed to become leaders in what is likely to be one of the world's biggest growth industries in the last quarter of this century.

'Offshore exploration and development is expanding rapidly on a global scale. Japanese companies are becoming increasingly involved in this industry offshore Japan and in the Far East. In common with firms of all nationalities, they recognise the North Sea as the new frontier for the industry and one where the technology of tomorrow will be developed.'

Mr. Hutton went on to say that NESDA had been in close contact with leading Japanese and British companies which had expressed keen interest in the proposed mission which has the support of the British Overseas Trade Board.

The mission is being co-ordinated and will be accompanied by NESDA Research and Information Officer Malcolm Bruce who visited Japan last November as a member of the first Scottish investment mission and has maintained liaison with London offices of leading Japanese organisations.

More than 90 businessmen have arranged to travel on the business package trip to the annual Offshore Technology Conference in Houston, Texas. The tour is co-sponsored by the North East of Scotland Development Authority and the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

The Development Officer for NESDA, John Hutton, said: 'The response to our trip has been very gratifying. When we sponsored a similar trip last year, 66 businessmen supported the venture.

Most of the businessmen are from the North and other parts of Scotland, but several other UK regions are represented. The party will be leaving by British Airways VC10 on 30 April and returning from Houston on 8 or 10 May.

Redifon chief executive makes Far East tour

W. S. Robertson, chief executive of Redifon Flight Simulation Ltd. of Crawley, flew to Hong Kong earlier this month as part of a business trip to the Far East. The previous week, he had in Singapore, attended a formal opening of the new pilot training facility which houses Singapore Airlines' new Redifon Boeing 707 Flight Simulator.

While in Hong Kong he plans to talk to Cathay Pacific Airways about a contract to supply a Redifon flight simulator for training the crews of the new fleet of TriStars.

Redifon has already supplied a TriStar simulator to Court Line in Luton and is currently building TriStar flight simulators for both ANA (Japan) and the European Division of British Airways.

The company has this year gained the Queen's Award to Industry for technological innovation.

European Community

Generalised Tariff Preference Scheme (GSP): restoration of normal duties

In *Trade and Industry* of 28 March details were given of the restoration of normal duties following exhaustion of certain GSP tariff quotas and ceilings up to 15 March.

HM Customs have stated that the position on the restoration of normal duties for the month ending 15 April is as follows:

I TARIFF QUOTAS

Tariff heading	Description of goods	Customs quota reference*	Date UK quota share exhausted	Community Butoir reached. Duty to be re-imposed	
				On date	For goods from
42.02 A	Travel goods, etc. of artificial plastic sheeting	1588	29.3.74		
42.03 A, B.II, B.III, C	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of leather or of composition leather	1618	5.4.74		
44.15	Plywood, block-board, laminboard, battenboard and similar laminated wood products (including veneered panels and sheets): inlaid wood and wood marquetry	1685		19.3.74 13.4.74 ø see note below	Singapore Malaysia
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	3465	21.3.74		
55.09 A.II	Other: Unbleached, of a width of: More than 115 cm up to 165 cm	3708	(29.1.74)	5.4.74	Pakistan
ex 59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not: of sisal	4002	20.3.74	5.4.74	Mexico
66.01	Umbrellas and sunshades (including walking stick umbrellas, umbrella tents and garden and similar umbrellas)	4312		13.4.74	Hong Kong
71.16	Imitation jewellery	4428	(11.3.74)	5.4.74	Hong Kong
84.41 A.I.b	Sewing machines: Other	4819	5.4.74		
87.14 B.II	Other vehicles (including trailers) not mechanically propelled and parts thereof: Trailers and semi-trailers: Other	4975		3.4.74	Yugoslavia
97.05	Carnival articles, etc.	5202	28.3.74		

* See Customs Tariff Part 11.
ø This applies to other Member States and does not affect the UK quotas ex 44.15 Customs quota references 1693 and 1707.

II CEILINGS

Tariff no.	Description of goods	Date of restoration of duties	
		From all sources	From particular sources (inner ceilings)
ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments: Other than of cotton		South Korea – 31.3.74
74.07	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of copper, hollow bars of copper		Yugoslavia – 22.3.74

Inquiries about current availability of preferences may be made to HM Customs Central Tariff Quota Registration Unit, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3 7HE. Tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 2570 (quotas and butoirs), ext. 2294 (ceilings and inner ceilings).

Proposed suspension of import duty on aircraft parts

An application is being made under Article 28 of the Treaty of Rome to suspend import duties on the goods listed below where they are intended for use in the construction in the EEC of the European Airbus.

If any UK producer considers that he could now or in the near future supply the listed materials for this aircraft and that a suspension of the Community's Common Customs Tariff would be detrimental to his interests he should supply full details of the products concerned to the Department of Trade. Respondents should state whether or not they have been approached by the aircraft manufacturers or have themselves offered to supply the equipment concerned for this aircraft. Copies of correspondence would be helpful.

The information requested in this notice should be sent not later than 9 May 1974 to the Department of Trade, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5521).

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	Manufacturer
39.01.C.I.b	Splicing Tape AF 3015	3M
39.07.E.II	PTFE hose assemblies	Titeflex Corporation, Springfield, Mass.
73.20.A	Superfine insulating glass wall with minimal moisture absorption	Deutsch Company, Los Angeles
81.04.K.II	Titanium air ducts for conducting auxiliary power unit, bleed and surge air	General Connectors Corporation, Burbank, California

Modified procedures under EEC Regulation 1226/71

The first *European Communities Commentary* issued as a supplement to *Trade and Industry*, Volume 11, No. 11, dated 14 June 1973, gave particulars of the categories of United Kingdom exporters then eligible as Approved Consignors.

Consideration will now be given to authorising as Approved Consignors, Agents who fulfil the following conditions, namely that they:

a exercise physical control over goods for export and provide adequate facilities at their premises for inspection by Customs of such goods
b complete all Customs documentation for the consignments in addition to the Community Transit documents
c consign goods frequently under the full Community Transit procedure
d maintain records which are adequate for Customs control and verification purposes
e provide a comprehensive guarantee.

Authorisations will, in general, be limited to one set of premises and a separate application should therefore be submitted to each Collector of Customs and Excise responsible for the premises for which the authorisation is sought.

The term 'Agent' should be interpreted in its widest sense to include shippers, freight forwarders and packers.

Revenue duty goods continue to be excluded from the scope of authorisation in the United Kingdom.

Generalised system of preferences – unmanufactured tobacco

Introduction

A tariff quota has been opened within the framework of the (EEC) Generalised System of Preferences for Developing Countries for 'Unmanufactured tobacco of the Virginia type, flue-cured' of tariff heading 24.01B. This quota, the United Kingdom's share of which is for 24,000,000 units of account, is effective from 24 January 1974.

Rates of Duty

Tariff heading	Rate
ex 24.01 B Ia)	* £4.2224 + 0.0254UA per lb.
b)	* £4.2224 per lb. + 4.6%
c)	* £4.2224 + 0.0299UA per lb.
IIa)	* £4.2637 + 0.0254UA per lb.
b)	* £4.2637 per lb. + 4.6%
c)	* £4.2637 + 0.0299UA per lb.

* from 27 March 1974 these rates are increased by £1.40 per lb.

The serial number of the quota in Part 11 of the UK Tariff is 1324.

Certificates of Origin

To be eligible for the benefit of the quota goods must be covered by a GSP Certificate of Origin (Form A) which has been specially endorsed by the appropriate Governmental authority in the country of origin. To enable tobacco which was in bonded warehouse when the quota was opened to benefit from the quota when it is delivered for home use, limited provision has been made for the acceptance of Forms A issued retrospectively. In such cases, or where any difficulty is envisaged in obtaining such certificates, traders should get in touch with HM Customs and Excise.

Procedure

Importers who have paid duty on this type of tobacco either at importation or on delivery from warehouse for home use on and after 24 January 1974 may now make claims for benefit of the quota rate for such goods provided they can produce satisfactory evidence of origin. They should submit to the Customs at the warehouse (or port of importation as appropriate) schedules in duplicate listing the deliveries on which claims are made and the weight and value of each item, and the amount of refund claimed. Separate schedules should be submitted for deliveries effected on payment of deposit and those on which duty was paid outright. Claims should be submitted to the Customs as soon as possible and not later than 31 May.

Information points

Further information may be obtained from HM Customs and Excise, tel. 01-626 1515, on Certificates of Origin, ext. 2294 and on Tariff Quota Administration, ext. 2570.

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decision which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Seeds. Decision 74/163/EEC authorising Italy to permit until 30 September 1974 the marketing of certified seeds of tall fescue and fodder plant peas belonging to varieties the seeds of which cannot be marketed on its territory. (*Official Journal* L87, 30 March 1974)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 712/74 setting out the methods of application of the corrective amount for skimmed-milk powder during the 1974/75 dairy year. (*Official Journal* L88, 1 April 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 717/74 derogating from Regulation (EEC) 2500/73 on the advance fixing of refunds and the period of validity of export certificates for milk and milk products as regards the exportation of skimmed-milk powder to Mexico. (*Official Journal* L88, 1 April 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 816/74 amending Regulations (EEC) 71/73 and (EEC) 1259/72 on the sale of butter from public stocks. (*Official Journal* L96, 6 April 1974)

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 718/74 on the payment of an additional amount to certain intervention sellers of beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L88, 1 April 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 719/74 fixing the guide prices, applicable from 1 April 1974, for calves and adult bovine animals in the United Kingdom. (*Official Journal* L88, 1 April 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 720/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1896/73 on detailed rules for the application of intervention measures on the market in beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L88, 1 April 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 835/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 442/74 on protective measures for beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L99, 9 April 1974)

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (EEC) 754/74 determining the amounts of the variable components and compensatory amounts, and the additional duties applicable, during the second quarter of 1974 to the goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69. (*Official Journal* L90, 1 April 1974)

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) 834/74 laying down requisite provisions to prevent the sugar market being disturbed as a result of the price increase in this sector for the 1974/75 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L99, 9 April 1974)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 849/74 abolishing the countervailing charge on cucumbers imported from Greece. (*Official Journal* L100, 10 April 1974)

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L96, 6 April 1974 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 817/74 authorising Denmark, United Kingdom and Ireland to suspend temporarily, wholly or partially, customs duties on certain fats and oils of fish and marine mammals under tariff heading 15.12 B imported from other Member States.

Further information: Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU: Tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 408 (duties, taxes, etc. on imports into Denmark), ext. 466 (duties, taxes, etc. on imports into Ireland); Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 5519 (imports into the UK).

Trade Information

ECGD backs first lines of credit for the GDR and Turkey

For the first time the Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed lines of credit for the German Democratic Republic and for Turkey.

Loan of £2 million for the GDR

Exporters will have opportunities for winning a wide range of capital goods contracts with East German buyers under the first line of credit guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department to the German Democratic Republic.

The £2 million loan is being made available to Deutsche Aussenhandelsbank by National Westminster Bank. There is a minimum qualifying value of £10,000 for contracts which must be placed before 9 April 1976. Repayment of the loan will be over two to five years according to the individual value of the contract.

Exporters interested in further details should contact either ECGD (Mr. I. B. Bonnett, tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 7302) or National Westminster (Mr. K. F. C. Butt, tel. 01-606 1080, ext. 103).

Machine tools worth £2.72 million for Turkey

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a loan negotiated by Barclays Bank International of over £2 million to enable contracts to be placed with UK suppliers to the total value of £2.72 million. These will be for machine tools for use in a hydraulic equipment factory under construction in Turkey for Hema Hidrolik Makina Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. of Ankara.

This is the first line of credit extended to Turkey and guaranteed by ECGD, and orders for almost the total value have already been negotiated with UK companies. Repayment of the loan, negotiated on behalf of Barclays Bank, will be over five years from July 1975.

☐ Electric power in Bermuda

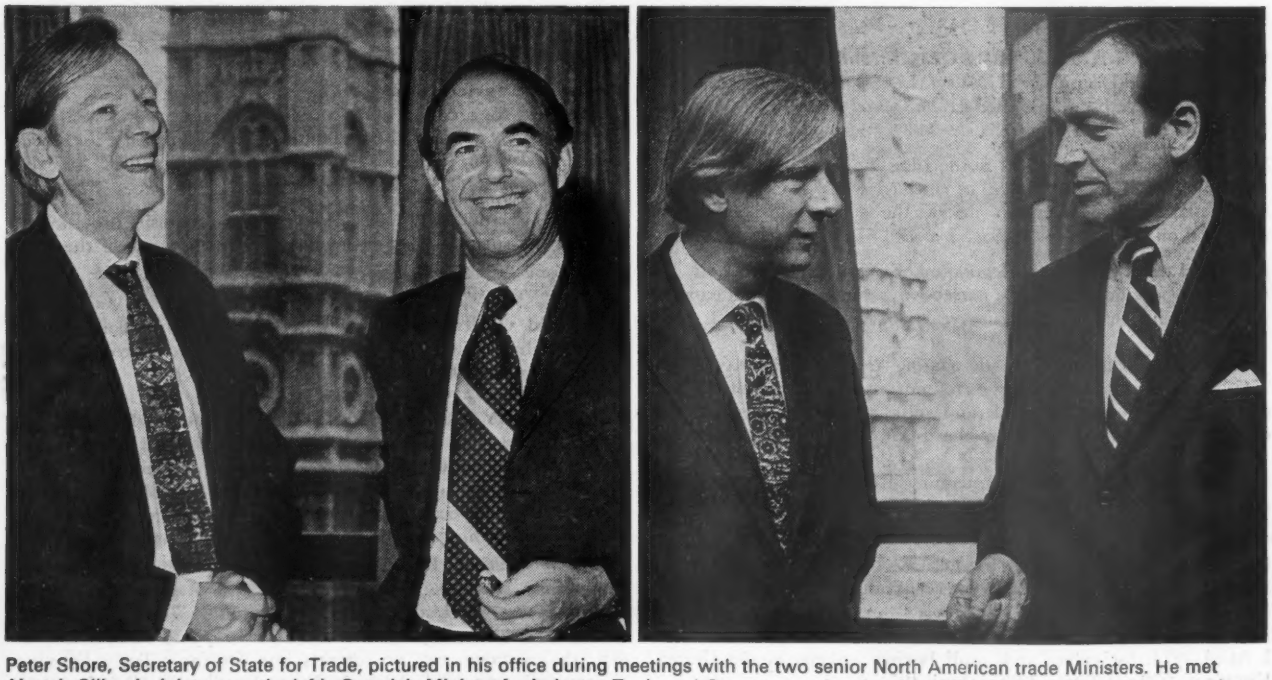
A £1,875,000 loan to the Bermuda Electric Light Co. to be used in the expansion of electrical power facilities has been backed by the ECGD. The loan was negotiated by Morgan Grenfell acting on behalf of Lloyds Bank and National Westminster Bank.

Contracts must have a minimum value of £50,000 and should be entered into before 30 September 1975. Finance will be available for 85 per cent of the UK value. Contracts placed so far include an order for the supply and installation of a generating unit from Crossley Premier Engines. Repayment of the loan will be over seven years beginning December 1975.

Exporters interested in further details of this facility should contact either ECGD (Mr. R. J. Pomeroy tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 324) or Morgan Grenfell (Mr. R. Highman tel. 01-588 4545).

☐ Buses for Jamaica

The ECGD has guaranteed a loan of £1.3 million which Barclays Bank is providing to Jamaica Omnibus Services. The loan will be used to finance the purchase by the Jamaican company of 90 Leyland National buses and 16 Seddon Pennine buses, for a total price of £1.5 million. Delivery of the buses will take place over the next two years and repayment of the loan will be spread over five years.



Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, pictured in his office during meetings with the two senior North American trade Ministers. He met Alastair Gillespie (picture on the left), Canada's Minister for Industry, Trade and Commerce, when he visited Britain primarily to discuss nuclear energy policy, and later met Frederick Dent, United States Secretary of Commerce.

☐ Three bulk carriers for Yugoslavia

A £21.5 million loan for the purchase of three 70,500 tdw bulk carriers to be built by Sunderland Shipbuilders for Yugoslavenska Oceanska Plovidba has been guaranteed by the ECGD. Finance for the loan was arranged by Hill Samuel on behalf of National Westminster Bank.

☐ Line of credit for Swedish shipyard

A £2.4 million line of credit which is being made available to Eriksbergs Mekaniska Verkstads A/B, Sweden, for the purchase of capital equipment for ships and sundry capital goods, has been guaranteed by the ECGD.

Individual contracts must have a value of at least £10,000 and be placed before 10 October 1975. Repayment terms will vary from two to five years according to the value of individual contracts. The loan was negotiated by Hambros Bank on behalf of Clydesdale Bank.

Exporters requiring further details should contact either ECGD (Mr. A. N. Collins, tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 698 or Hambros Bank (Mr. M. Gladwyn, tel. 01-588 2851).

☐ Leyland bus chassis for Malawi

The ECGD has guaranteed a loan of £260,000 arranged by Tozer Standard and Chartered Ltd. for United Transport (Malawi) Ltd. The loan is to be used to help finance the purchase by United Transport of passenger vehicle chassis worth over £300,000 from British Leyland Motor Corporation. Repayment of the loan, which Tozer Standard and Chartered arranged on behalf of themselves and National Westminster Bank, will be made over five years.

☐ ECGD general purpose lines of credit

The table below gives lines of credit guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department under which there is capacity for further export business to be financed out of the credit. The date given is generally that of the first public announcement: working details are often finalised some time later.

Departmental reference	Recipient	UK Bank	Date announced	Purpose	Loan value £m	Minimum single contract value £000's	Final date for entering into contracts
LC 263	Algeria	Lloyds	14.12.72	Capital goods and associated services	10	10	31 December 1974
LC 264	Algeria	Lloyds	25.6.73	Industrial plant, machinery, and associated services	1	10	20 June 1975
LC 117	Brazil	Hambros	12.3.71	Marine equipment	10	5	12 June 1974
LC 96	Brazil	Baring Brothers	30.11.71	Electrical plant and equipment for the Marimbondo hydro-electric project	5	$200,000 (Sterling equivalent)	31 August 1975
LC 394	Bulgaria	National Westminster	2.4.74	Capital plant and equipment	3	5	31 March 1975
LC 247	Colombia	Schroder Wagg	3.5.73	Road Construction Machinery	0.315	50	3 May 1974
LC 344	Costa Rica	National Westminster	5.11.73	Capital Goods, Plant, Machinery and Associated Services	0.5	10	30 April 1975
LC 200	Cuba	National Westminster	15.2.72	Miscellaneous capital equipment and associated services	5	10	31 December 1974
LC 225	Cyprus	Midland	28.12.72	Capital and semi-capital goods	0.3	10	30 November 1974
LC 224	Denmark	Midland	30.5.72	Capital goods and associated services	1	10	Expired but extensions under consideration
LC 292	Denmark	Barclays Bank International	22.2.73	Capital goods and associated services	1	10	
LC 295	Finland	Scandinavian Bank Ltd.	10.9.73	Capital plant and equipment and associated services (Oy Wartsila AB)	0.8	10	March 1975
LC 290	France	Midland	16.10.72	Industrial plant and equipment and similar capital goods	5	10	16 April 1974
LC 289	France	Midland	3.11.72	Industrial plant and equipment and similar capital goods	5	10	3 May 1974
LC 317	France	Lloyds	21.3.73	Industrial plant and machinery	5	10	31 August 1974
LC 361	France	National Westminster		Industrial plant and equipment	1	10	31 October 1974
LC 324	German Federal Republic	Lloyds	3.4.73	Industrial plant and machinery	5	10	30 September 1974
LC 376	German Federal Republic	National Westminster	16.10.73	Industrial plant and equipment	2	10	31 October 1974
LC 227	Irish Republic	National Westminster	25.1.73	Capital and semi-capital goods	1	5	30 June 1974
LC 351	Liberia	Morgan Grenfell	22.11.73	Capital goods and associated services	3	50	30 June 1975
LC 60	Mexico	Lloyds	18.12.72	Capital goods and small projects	5	15	15 December 1974
LC 353	Mozambique	Baring Brothers		Industrial plant and machinery and sundry capital goods	1	10	31 March 1975
LC 236	Philippines	Rothschild	5.3.73	Textile machinery	3	200	Expired, but extension under consideration
LC 391	Poland	Barclays Bank International	4.3.74	Capital goods and associated services	10	500	31 March 1975
LC 400	Poland	Lloyds	11.2.74	Capital goods and associated services	15	100	31 March 1975
LC 310	Portugal	Rothschild	5.7.73	Industrial plant and machinery	5	25	2 July 1975
LC 186	Romania	National Westminster	26.6.72	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services	8	5	23 October 1975
LC 119	South Africa	Schroder Wagg	28.2.74	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services	25	10	31 October 1974
LC 252	South Africa	Hill Samuel	10.8.72	Telecommunication equipment for the South African Post Office	20	—	31 March 1975
LC 113	South Africa	Schroder Wagg	28.2.74	Capital equipment and associated services for the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Ltd. (ISCOR)	38	100	31 December 1974
LC 99	South Korea	Lloyds	30.6.70	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services	6	25	31 December 1974
LC 272	Sweden	Midland	7.5.73	Ships equipment and other capital goods (Kockums Mekaniska Verkstads Aktiebolag)	1	50	4 May 1974
LC 291	Sweden	Midland	29.5.73	Ships equipment and other capital goods (AB Gotaverken)	2	50	31 May 1974
LC 371	Sweden	Scandinavian Bank	13.2.74	Ships equipment and other capital goods (Stal-Laval Turbin AB)	2	10	21 November 1974
LC 313	USSR	Morgan Grenfell	25.1.73	Capital goods and associated services	25	250	31 July 1974
LC 122	Yugoslavia	Barclays	25.3.71	Capital goods and associated services	10	10	31 December 1974
LC 208	Zambia	Tozer Standard & Chartered Ltd.	25.4.72	Capital goods and services for development of open-cast and underground mining (Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd.)	4.8	40	30 December 1974
LC 285	Zambia	Morgan Grenfell	15.11.72	Capital goods for development of the mining industry (Roan Consolidated Mines Ltd.)	2.4	5	8 November 1974

Requests for further information on any of these lines of credit should be made to the bank concerned or to Mr. E. J. Crumplin Export Credits Guarantee Department, PO Box 272, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (tel. 01-606-6699 ext. 7366).

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by May 9.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference	Applicant
29.22	1.2-Diaminoethane	As in previous column	31 December 1974	14562	Courtaulds Ltd.
31.02	Ammonium sulphate	Sulphate of ammonia	31 December 1974	13863	Lindsey & Kesteven, Ltd. etc.
35.03	Edible gelatine for use in the manufacture of food for human consumption	Edible gelatine	31 December 1974	15030	
48.01	Unfinished stereo matrix board (flong), not coated or moulded, in rectangular sheets, weighing more than 220 grammes per square metre, of a thickness of not less than 0.75 millimetres and not more than 1.65 millimetres and being not less than 2,600 square centimetres and not more than 3,700 square centimetres in area	Stereo matrix board	31 December 1974	14870	
48.07	Finished stereo matrix board (flong), coated, unmoulded, in rectangular sheets, weighing more than 220 grammes per square metre, of a thickness of not less than 0.75 millimetres and not more than 1.65 millimetres and being not less than 2,600 square centimetres and not more than 3,700 square centimetres in area	Stereo matrix board	31 December 1974	14870	
73.15	Strip and sheets and plates, of alloy steel, cold-rolled but not further worked; containing not more than 0.15 per cent by weight of carbon, not more than 22.0 per cent by weight of nickel, not less than 15.0 per cent and not more than 26.0 per cent by weight of chromium and not more than 2.0 per cent by weight of any other element other than iron; of a width of not less than 6 millimetres and not more than 1,000 millimetres and a thickness of not less than 0.07 millimetres and not more than 1.7 millimetres	Stainless steel	31 December 1974	14740	
73.20	Forged carbon steel butt welding pipe fittings having an outside diameter of not less than 710 millimetres and not more than 1,372 millimetres and a wall thickness not less than 8 millimetres and not more than 13 millimetres for use in the transmission of North Sea oil	Pipe fittings – elbows and concentric reducers	2 September 1974	14666	
85.01	Rotors, wound, being parts of electric motors and weighing not less than 0.33 kilogramme and not more than 1.82 kilogrammes	Electric motors	31 December 1974	15038	
	Stators, wound, being parts of electric motors and weighing not less than 1.35 kilogrammes and not more than 6.80 kilogrammes	Electric motors	31 December 1974	15038	

Services to exporters

The following Government offices provide services for UK exporters

Headquarters

Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Office for Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

Inverness District Office
Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness IV1 1LU
Tel. (0463) 30867

Office for Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL
Tel. (0222) 62131. Telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
City House, New Station Street, Leeds LS1 4JQ
Tel. (0532) 38232. Telex 557470 DTI LEEDS

Northern Regional Office
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TR
Tel. (0632) 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumberland and Westmorland District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland CA13 9NP
Tel. (090-082) 3498/9. Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. (0602) 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB
Tel. (0272) 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Department of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. (0232) 34488. Telex 747025 GOVNI BELFAST

Textile imports from Japan, 1973

Details of the quotas on textile items remaining subject to Japanese export restraint during 1973 are set out below.

Item	1973 quota	Tariff heading	Description
Cotton yarn	106,151 lb.	55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale
		55.06	Cotton yarn put up for retail sale
Spun yarn of man-made fibres	318,952 lb.	56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) not put up for retail sale
Woven cotton fabrics	8,248,011 sq. yd.	55.07	Cotton gauze
		55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton
		55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton
		ex 58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, wholly or mainly of cotton (other than terry towelling and similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within tariff heading 55.08 and fabrics, falling within tariff heading 58.05)
		ex 59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) exceeding 30 centimetres in width, wholly or mainly of cotton combined with rubber threads
Woven man-made fibre fabrics	10,384,500 sq. yd.	51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous) including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of tariff headings 51.01 or 51.02
		56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste)
		ex 58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, of man-made fibres (other than fabrics falling within tariff heading 58.05)
		ex 59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods), exceeding 30 centimetres in width wholly or mainly of man-made fibres combined with rubber threads
Woven wool fabrics	1,780,200 sq. yd.	53.11	Woven fabrics of sheeps' or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair
Apparel (excluding gloves) of knitted, netted or crocheted material of cotton, of wool or of man-made fibres	£2,092,420	ex 60.04	Undergarments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised, wholly or mainly of cotton, or man-made fibres or of wool
		ex 60.05	Outer garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic not rubberised wholly or mainly of cotton, of man-made fibres or of wool, and including such minor articles of apparel as shawls, mufflers, scarves and the like
Outer garments (excluding gloves) of woven man-made fibre fabrics: Handkerchiefs, shawls, scarves and mufflers except those of cotton, of silk, or of linen	£4,619,780	ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments wholly or mainly of man-made fibres
		ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments wholly or mainly of man-made fibres
		ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs (except those of cotton, of silk or of linen)
		ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like (except those of cotton, of silk or of linen)
Outer garments (including gloves), underwear, handkerchiefs, shawls, scarves and mufflers, of woven cotton fabrics	The arrangements made for a regular exchange of information about the rate of Japanese exports to the United Kingdom were continued with a view to containing the level of trade opportunities in 1973 within the level of 1972 allowing 1 per cent annually for growth	ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.03	Men's and boys' undergarments including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' undergarments wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats, wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.08	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girl's garments wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 61.09	Corsets, corset belts, suspender belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders, garters and the like wholly or mainly of woven cotton
		ex 61.10	Gloves, mittens and mitts, wholly or mainly of woven cotton
		ex 61.11	Made up accessories for articles of apparel (eg dress shields, shoulder and other pads, belts, muffs, sleeve protectors, pockets, removable linings), wholly or mainly of cotton
Narrow fabrics	£142,120	58.05	Narrow woven fabrics and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive other than goods falling within tariff heading 58.06
		ex 59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods), not exceeding 30 centimetres in width, wholly or mainly of cotton combined with rubber threads
Textile secondary products, wholly or mainly of cotton, for household use	853,295 sq. yd.	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets, wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, wholly or mainly of cotton; curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of cotton
		ex 62.05	Other made-up cotton articles for household use including such articles as shopping, laundry and garment bags and dusters, articles of cotton made from narrow fabrics not exceeding 30 centimetres in width

CRE ext. 3457/5243

Hong Kong: air freight industry survey

A survey by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council on the air freight industry in Hong Kong is now available in CRE. The survey provides information on:

- Different modes of transport related to Hong Kong's international trade
- Development of the air freight industry in Hong Kong
- Characteristics of Hong Kong's air freight transportation
- Pattern of Hong Kong's airborne trade
- Structure of the air freight industry
- Future projects of Hong Kong's air freight industry

Statistical appendices on Hong Kong's airborne trade are included. **CRE ext. 5642**

Hints to business men booklets

Revised editions of the booklets on Uruguay and Mexico have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room DO5, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London ECM4 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Industry.

Yugoslavia: closure of Zagreb airport

Zagreb Airport will be closed from 24 June to 26 August 1974 to enable major reconstruction work on the main runway, and other improvements to airport facilities, to be carried out. During the closure period commercial air traffic for Zagreb will be diverted to Ljubljana airport which is about 100 miles (by road) west of Zagreb. **CRE ext. 5338**

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Tariff and Trade Notices

Spain

Milk powder: import duty suspension
The Spanish *State Gazette*, 10 April 1974, announced the suspension of import duty on milk in powder, tariff heading 04.02.A.1.a, until 31 May 1974. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Gibraltar

Motor vehicles, components and parts: tariff amendments
The Gibraltar Government has amended the schedule of duties on motor vehicles, components and parts to read as follows:

Article	Duty
Commercial vehicles (eg vans and buses)	15% *ad valorem*
Motor cars (eg saloons):	
up to 1,299 cc capacity	20% *ad valorem*
1,300 cc capacity and over	22½% *ad valorem*
Motor vehicle spares (excluding bulbs and safety belts)	22½% *ad valorem*
Bulbs and safety belts	10% *ad valorem*
Electric accumulators up to 200 ampere/hours capacity	22½% *ad valorem*
Electric accumulators over 200 ampere/hours	10% *ad valorem*
Internal combustion engines capable of being used in or of being adapted for use in a motor vehicle	22½% *ad valorem*
Internal combustion engines not included under the foregoing paragraph (eg marine engines)	10% *ad valorem*

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Greece

Paper and paper products: price control
The Greek Government has issued Price Control Regulation No. 16/12.2.74 which places some paper and paper products in the category 'essentials in good supply', which is subject to price control. No of further details available. **EDB ext. 482**

Israel

Price stabilisation of goods and services
Trade and Industry, 2 August 1973, contained information on an Israeli Order on the stabilisation of prices for goods and services. This price control will remain in force until 31 December 1974.
EDB ext. 475/420

Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, with Chedli Ayari, Tunisian Minister of National Economy. The picture was taken during the Tunisian Minister's recent visit to Britain.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Jordan

Paper: import regulations
The Jordanian authorities have issued an amendment affecting the notice published in *Trade and Industry* on 28 March 1974, page 576. The exemption of the 20 per cent fine if imported via ports other than Aqaba, is now restricted to printing and writing paper only.
EDB ext. 475/420

Tunisia

Global import quotas for 1974
The Tunisian *Official Journal* of 15 March 1974 announced the following amendment to the Tunisian global import quotas for 1974 which were published in *Trade and Industry* of 14 March 1974:

BN No.	Description	Quota (in Tunisian dinars)
50.09 51.01 52.02 53.11 54.05 55.06 55.09 56.07 58.04 60.01	Textiles	2,100,000 TD
60.03 60.04 60.05 61.01 to 61.07 61.09	Ready made garments excluding shirts	500,000 TD

EDB ext. 475/420

Sheep or lambs' wool: duty changes
The Tunisian *Official Journal*, 15 March 1974, announced the following modifications in import duty:

BN no.	Description	Import duty
53.01	Sheep or lambs' wool, not carded or combed	
	a Greasy and fleeced washed wool	Free
	b Other	6%
53.06	Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool (woollen yarn) not put up for retail sale	6%
65.07	Yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool (worsted yarn) not put up for retail sale	6%

These rates will remain in effect until 31 December 1974.
EDB ext. 475/420

Tanzania

State Motor Corporation

The formation of the State Motor Corporation has been announced by an Order made under the Tanzania Public Corporations Act 1969, published in the *Government Gazette*, of 22 March 1974. The functions of the Corporation include the following:

to import, buy, sell and export motor vehicles and spare parts and accessories of motor vehicles;

to carry on the business of assembling motor vehicles;

to carry on the business of a manufacturer of motor vehicles and of spare parts and accessories of motor vehicles;

to carry on the business of repairing and servicing of motor vehicles and of selling fuel oil and other products or material for use in motor vehicles.

The definition of motor vehicles under Section 2 of the Order excludes tractors.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

South Africa

Tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 29 March 1974:

R496 BN30.03: Specific provision is made for oral contraceptives with a hormone basis and the duty thereon is increased from free to 20%.

R497 BN 76.15: The duty on hollowware of aluminium for kitchen or for table use is increased by 15% to 35% (General) and 30% (Preferential).

ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES

R498 BN 73.31: The provision for an ordinary anti-dumping duty on wire nails, assembled in strips, is withdrawn.

INDUSTRIAL REBATES

R499 BN 48.01: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on kraft paper and paperboard with a basis mass of 150 g/m² or more and with a burst factor exceeding 2, 16 kPa per g/m², for the manufacture of paper cones.

BN 54.03: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on flax yarn for the manufacture of textile hosepiping and similar tubing.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 5 April 1974:

INDUSTRIAL REBATES

R.557 BN 74.05: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on copper foil, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit, for the manufacture of radiators for motor vehicles

GENERAL REBATES

R.558 BN 87.02: The conditions under which physically disabled persons may import specially adapted motor vehicles under rebate of duty is amended to the full duty less 20%

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Customs tariff applications

Customs Tariff Application List 623, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 12 April 1974 contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on in-dwelling intravenous cannulae.

Customs Tariff Application List 624, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 19 April 1974, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on certain power transmission line wires, fittings and equipment.

The British trade organisations thought to be interested in the applications are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE.

CRE ext. 5274

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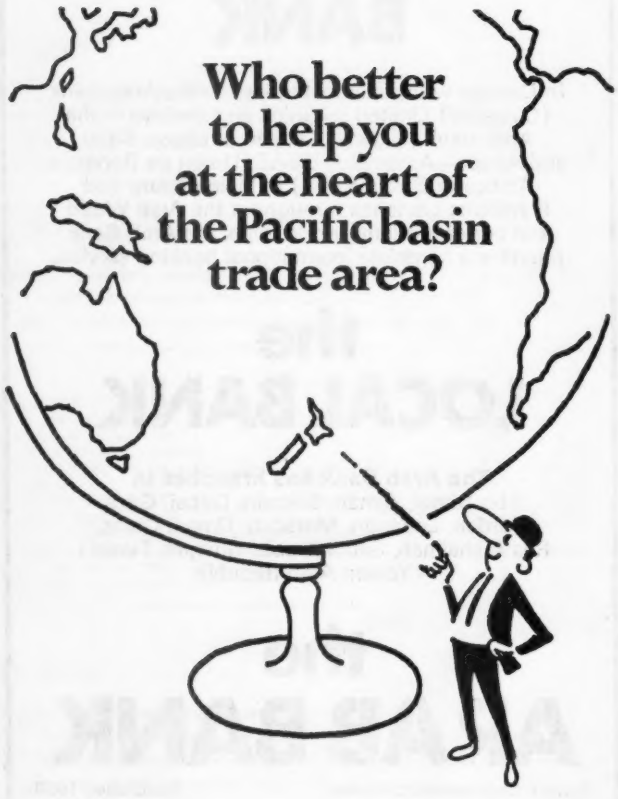

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Singapore

Soya bean meal or cake: duty abolished
The full and preferential rates of duty on soya bean meal or cake (code 081-309-1) were abolished on 21 March 1974. The duty was formerly 15 per cent. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Thailand

Registration of poisonous articles
The Thai Government has issued Ministerial Regulations No. 3. (BE 2517-AD 1974) under the Poisonous Articles Act BE 2510 concerning the registration of poisonous articles. Copies of the regulations are available. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Canada

Food and Drug Act
Two sets of Food and Drug Regulations have been issued in Canada. First, a set concerned with certain drugs which do not maintain their potency, purity and physical characteristics for at least three years from the date of manufacture. The Regulations require that the inner and outer labels of these drugs shall carry an expiration date, which will be the date when it is determined by manufacturers that they will lose their quality.

The second set of Regulations relates in particular to the requirements for open date marking of all prepackaged foods with a durable life of 90 days or less except fresh fruit and vegetables. The date and instructions as to storage are required in both official languages. Also, regulations lay down, with certain exceptions, the requirements for listing ingredients, again in both languages, on the labels of prepackaged food products. These regulations will, it is understood become compulsory on March 1, 1976, the same date as the new Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act regulations. Further details and copies of the Regulations are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Drug manufacturing facilities controls
Information letter 418 issued by the Canadian Department of Health and Welfare concerns the recognition of the quality testing of drugs in countries other than Canada. In September last year a letter of agreement was signed with the Department of Health and Social Security regarding the manufacture, quality control, analysis and distribution of pharmaceutical products. In view of the agreement it is now proposed to amend the Food and Drug Regulations which require the testing, in Canada, of imported drugs in dosage form. It is proposed that testing in Canada will not be required if certain conditions are met. Fuller details are available and comments are invited by 26 April 1974. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

United States

Tariff study
The US Tariff Commission has issued a tentative schedule of hearings as part of its study of the conversion of the US tariff schedules into the basic format of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature. Certain draft tariff schedules have already been released (see *Trade and Industry*, 21 and 28 March). **CRE ext. 5397**

Nicaragua

Registration of patents and trade marks
A notice concerning the destruction of the Nicaraguan Registry of Industrial Property in an earthquake in December 1972 was included in *Trade and Industry* of 22 March 1973. Under a Decree published on 16 November 1973 a period of six months has been laid down within which application should be made for reinstatement of patents and trade marks previously registered. All such applications must therefore be made by 16 May 1974. It is a requirement that all applications for reinstatement must be presented by a lawyer or a person holding a power of attorney.

CRE telephone 01-222 7877 **EDB** telephone 01-248 5757
Extensions to these numbers are given at the end of each notice.

Barbados

Budget proposals

The Barbados Prime Minister has introduced in his Budget speech on 5 April the following proposals:

1 Reductions on import duties on some types of liquor including whisky (to accord with CET requirements) offset by the imposition of a Consumption Tax.
2 Consumption taxes ranging from 10 to 20 per cent on a wide range of products including electrical appliances, domestic equipment, stationery and bicycles.
3 An import ban on products including beer, margarine, biscuits, poultry meat, greeting cards and chairs.
4 The extension of licensing to imports of mutton, pork, special poultry parts, apples, grapes, vegetables in airtight containers and peanuts.

Further information will be published as soon as details are received. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

Jamaica

Textiles: Import restrictions

The Jamaican authorities' Notice 2895 of 19 March 1974 gives the following import restrictions on textiles:

a Licences for all imports of textile fabrics shall be issued on a 1:1 value ratio basis – that is, J$1 of imported fabrics for every J$1 for which confirmed orders have been placed with approved Carifta suppliers.

b Total import restriction remains on the following fabrics whether grege, bleached, dyed, or printed in any widths and for which types no licences will be issued:

Sheeting and bed sheeting (ie for use as shirting, lining material and, material for making bed linen, etc.)
Birdseye (diaper cloth)
Calico
Cambric
Casement
Chambray
Denims
Drapery fabric
Ginghams
Haircord
Handkerchief material (ie fabrics for making handkerchiefs)
Linene (Indian head)
Opal
Osnaburg
Pocketing cloth
Poplins
Tablecloth material (ie fabrics for making tablecloth)
Towelling (ie fabrics for making towels)
Twills

c No licences will normally be issued for imports of fabrics costing up to 25 cents (Jamaican) per square yard cif. However, limited quantities of cheap woven textile fabrics costing not less than 20 cents per square yard cif will be allowed to be imported into Jamaica: such importation of cheap fabrics will be chargeable to import quota-entitlements which have been earned by traders, and will be subject to price control.

EDB ext. 7312/474/476

St. Lucia

Commonwealth preferences eligibility

Exporters should note that when exporting goods into St. Lucia that where a number of separate articles are included in one parcel or shipment each and every article will be treated separately for the purpose of determining eligibility for Commonwealth preference.

Goods certified for entry under the Preferential Tariff must be packed separately from other goods. The packages, however, may be enclosed with other goods, provided the certificate of origin is endorsed accordingly.

Goods entitled to preferential treatment must not be entered on entries along with non-preferential goods. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

Registered trade marks

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Guyana

Import licencing

By order No. 49, dated 3 April 1974, the Government of Guyana prohibited the importation of all goods except under a licence issued by the Guyana Ministry of Trade. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

Argentina

Plastics: tariff amendments

Argentine Decree 921 amends certain subheadings falling under BN 29.01 and 39.02 as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty ad val cif
The following subheadings are removed:		
29.01.01.00	Styrene	60%
39.02.01.01	Polyethylene in liquid, paste, powder, clot, granular, lenticular, flake or cop form or, provided that their lengths do not exceed 15 mm, monofilaments, rods, sticks or shapes	100%
The following subheadings are incorporated:		
29.01.01.01	Styrene, with import licence from the Secretary of State for Industrial Development	1%
29.01.01.99	Other	60%
39.02.01.01	Polyethylene in liquid, paste, powder, clot, granular, lenticular, flake or cop form or provided that their lengths do not exceed 15 mm, monofilaments, rods, sticks or shapes, with an import licence from the Secretary of State for Industrial Development	5%
39.02.01.40	Polypropylene in liquid, paste, powder, clot, granular, lenticular, flake or cop form or, provided that their lengths do not exceed 15 mm, monofilaments, rods, sticks or shapes, for the extrusion of textile ribbons destined for the manufacture of woven containers, and for other uses; with import licence from the Secretary of State for for Industrial Development	5%
39.02.02.49	Other polystyrenes in liquid, paste, powder, clot, granular, lenticular, flake or cop form or, provided that their lengths do not exceed 15 mm, monofilaments, rods, sticks or shapes, with import licence from the Secretary of State for Industrial Development	1%

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Dimethyl terephthalate: addition to customs tariff

Argentine Decree 620 makes the following addition to the customs import tariff under BN 29.15:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty ad val cif
29.15.02.06	Dimethyl terephthalate, with import licence from the Secretary of State for Industrial Development	5%

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Chile

Exchange rates

The recently announced changes in exchange rates by the Chilean Central Bank altered again on 8 April 1974. The 'Bank' rate is now 550 escudos per US dollar. The other official exchange rates remain unchanged. **CRE ext. 5289**

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	97	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	99	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	100	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,067	285	782
1972	102	109	102	83	111	−394	−498	28	22	69	−677	746
1973	108	114	106	88	116	720	433	34	227	−1468	−2375	907
1971 3rd qtr	101	104	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr	101	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr	100	106	103	88	105	−131	−156	15	−9	71	−121	192
2nd qtr	102	108	102	84	110	−100	−145	−12	40	112	−64	176
3rd qtr	102	110	102	81	110	−83	−125	4	−8	−116	−284	168
4th qtr	105	111	102	81	118	−80	−72	22	−1	+2	−208	210
1973 1st qtr	108	115	109	87	123	247	168	18	31	−186	−351	165
2nd qtr	108	113	102	84	107	209	87	−14	154	−196	−399	203
3rd qtr	108	114	107	91	116	120	79	18	22	−357	−606	249
4th qtr	108	114	108	92	121	144	98	14	20	−729 p	−1019 p	290 p
1974 1st qtr		112										
% change last 2 qtrs on prev. 2 qtrs	+0.2	+0.1	+2.1	+6.5	+3.0							
on a year earlier	+4.5	+3.0	+5.5	+12.9	+3.5							

	Index of Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students	% of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			monthly averages		Index‡					mid-month count		mid-month count	monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million	
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	658	659
1971	100.3	99.5	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	733	709
1972	102.1	101.6	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	761	818
1973	110.1	110.6	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.1	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304	953	1,151
1972 2nd qtr	102.7	101.2	104.6	147	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	98.1	838	3.7	132	764	786
3rd qtr	102.9	102.3	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	808	3.6	147	684	779
4th qtr	105.8	105.4	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	750	3.3	179	871	940
1973 1st qtr	110.2	110.4	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228	878	995
2nd qtr	109.3	109.4	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1•	112.6	605	2.6	289	931	1,064
3rd qtr	110.3	110.7	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334	995	1,197
4th qtr	108.8	109.7	112.3	119	186.8	10.3	167.2	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364	1,008	1,348
1974 1st qtr			110‡ p		101.4	12.9	206.5	138.2	124.8	543p	2.4 p	285 p		
1973 Mar	111.6	112.4	114.0	151	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	635	2.8	252	863	1,074
Apr	109.0	109.0	106.9	138	176.7	9.2	130.5	118.8•	112.3	616	2.7	271	940	956
May	108 9	108.0	106.5	134	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	605	2.7	291	894	1,139
June	110.0	111.1	110.1	135	178.9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	593	2.6	304	960	1,198
July	110.3	110.5	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	116.0	581	2.6	324	961	1,145
Aug	109.7	110.3	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.7	563	2.5	330	980	1,206
Sept	110.8	111.4	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	154.1	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349	1,043	1,239
Oct	110.8	111.3	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.4	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363	982	1,385
Nov	109.8	111.3	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	165.5	129.0	120.8	486	2.2	368	1,022	1,304
Dec	105.4	106.6	112.9	103	188.2	10.6	174.8	130.6	122.0	470	2.1	362	1,019	1,354
1974 Jan	99.4	99.8	109.5	93	191.8	12.0	203.0	134.1	123.6	535	2.4	304	1,015 p	1,398 p
Feb	101.2	104.4	110.5	109	101.7†	13.2†	207.2 p	138.2 p	124.6	549	2.4	278	1,150 p	1,579 p
Mar			110.5 p	108	102.6	13.5	209.4 p	142.4 p	126.3	545 p	2.4 p	274 p		
% change last qtr on prev. qtr	−7·4	−6.9	−1.9	−12.9	+4.2		+23.5	+7.1	+3.1	+10.9		−21.7	+5	+10
on a year earlier	−5.7	−4.3	−1.3	−31.9	+12.9		+63.9	+17.1	+14.6	−18.6		+24.8	+21	+53

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100

Production of organic chemicals

Information about the output of organic chemicals is published quarterly in the Business Monitor series (PQ 271.2), the latest of which contains information to the end of 1973. The oil shortage and restricted working in industry earlier this year have affected both the availability of organic chemicals and the demand for them. This note brings the published information up to date and shows how output moved through most of the period when industrial activity was affected by restricted working. The oil supply situation threatened the output of organic chemicals because of the effect on petrochemical feedstock supplies, and figures for the latter are presented with details of organic chemicals production in the table above.

In the first two months of this year production of the chemicals shown was, in volume terms, 14 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1973. The corresponding increases in the third and fourth quarters of 1973 were 20 per cent and 13 per cent respectively, compared with an increase of 15 per cent for the year as a whole. The commissioning of new plant has brought about these substantial increases and the fluctuations from one period to another reflect either plant operation or feedstock supply problems.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half	* five week period
the final digit shown	ø fifty-three week
p provisional	period

UK production of certain organic chemicals and deliveries of petrochemical feedstock

Thousand tonnes

	Ethylene	Propylene	Butadiene	Benzene	Toluene	Propyl alchohols	Ethylene oxide	Acetone	Phenol (synthetic)	Inland deliveries of petroleum feedstock for petrochemical plants*
1970	997.66	455.25	172.89	463.10	211.16	189.76	177.40	144.50	..	6,236
1971	1,040.13	506.16	187.59	549.56	262.71	142.91	191.64	139.92	..	5,958
1972	1,121.77	552.11	200.46	556.19	321.77	165.80	198.06	159.17	..	6,215
1973	1,246.80	641.55	216.70	768.11	293.04	170.58	210.57	196.28	184.86	7,082
1972 1st quarter	274.73	148.57	49.02	127 31	84 78	42.04	44.59	36.28	..	1,558
2nd quarter	263.99	140.78	48.67	115.30	95.40	42.98	43.95	38.32	..	1,593
3rd quarter	297.35	137.00	47.73	148.41	73.41	42.91	52.58	42.49	..	1,427
4th quarter	285,70	125.76	55.04	165.17	68.18	37.87	56.94	42.08	44.92	1,638
1973 1st quarter	298.66	150.33	52.52	178.46	76.47	37.09	54.03	45.22	42.66	1,501
2nd quarter	313.09	157.02	55.86	181.61	67.85	43.08	55.80	42.93	43.08	1,752
3rd quarter	330.55	169.30	56.25	214.15	79.69	54.62	56.08	46.20	40.03	1,778
4th quarter	304.50	164.70	52.07	193.89	69.03	35.79	44.66	61.93	59.09	1,841
1973 January	95.75	51.64	16.47	60.70	22.87	13.00	17.79	16.70	..	554
February	94.65	43.96	16.88	42.82	25.58	9.82	18.45	15.51	..	527
March	108.26	54.92	19.16	74.94	28.03	14.26	17.78	13.00	..	630
1974 January	112.08	58.91	18.73	50.57	31.69	13.23	15.76	18.42	16.10	665
February	99.30	58.00	17.54	64.73	25.32	14.64	..	17.22	15.14	637 (prov.)
March	120.00†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. Not available.
† Preliminary estimate based on weekly data.
* Figures are in thousand tons.

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Northern Ireland index of production

The provisional index of production for February 1974 is 173. This is 13 points higher than the index for January 1974 and 2 points higher than for February 1973.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on February 1973 shown in brackets are: textiles 270 (+4 points); clothing 133 (+8); engineering and metals 126 (+6); food, drink and tobacco 125 (+4); timber and furniture 169 (+14); mineral products 161 (+40); other manufacturing industries 268 (—3); gas, electricity and water 240 (—17).

Energy trends: consumption and output remain low

(Report by the Department of Energy)

Continuation of three-day working during February and other restrictions on energy use led to inland energy consumption on a primary fuel input basis (Table 1) remaining depressed – 12½ per cent below February 1973.

The national miners' strike continued until 9 March; coal production in March (Table 5) was thus still less than 50 per cent of a year before. Total inland consumption (Table 7) dropped by 14 per cent with consumption at power stations 20 per cent down and that at coke ovens 37 per cent below last March. Power station coal stocks (Table 8) at the end of March 1974 were just over 8½ million tons, nearly 7½ million tons (46 per cent) below the level of a year before. However, by the last week of the month production had almost returned to normal and stocks had begun to rise.

Natural gas supply (Table 9) is on a rapidly rising trend and, partly as a result of the constraints on other energy use, in February was 21 per cent higher than a year earlier. In contrast, electricity generation by the public supply system (Table 10) continued to be substantially below a year earlier (15½ per cent), reflecting the continuation of the various restrictions imposed.

Refinery throughput of crude oils and total output of finished petroleum products were both some 9 per cent higher in February than a year earlier. Inland product deliveries in February were in total almost 9 per cent below a year before with wide variation between individual products – aviation turbine fuel deliveries were 30 per cent down, burning oil and gas/diesel oils (other than DERV fuel) were both about 14 per cent down, whilst deliveries of motor spirit were 6 per cent below the level of a year earlier.

The new Table 16 shows on a monthly basis the information on oil stocks which was published weekly during the recent emergency.

TABLE 1 Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tons of coal or coal equivalent

	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro electricity	Total†	Coal†	Petroleum†	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro electricity
1968	307.0	164.5	125.6	4.3	10.1	2.2	306.4	164.1	125.7	4.3	10.1	2.2
1969	317.7	161.1	135.7	8.4	10.5	2.0	315.1	159.6	134.6	8.4	10.5	2.0
1970	328.0	154.4	145.6	16.0	9.4	2.6	327.9	154.2	145.7	16.0	9.4	2.6
1971	323.3	138.7	147.3	25.8	9.7	1.8	324.4	139.1	148.0	25.8	9.7	1.8
1972	327.7	120.9	157.6	36.7	10.5	2.0	327.6	120.9	157.5	36.7	10.5	2.0
1973	342.3	131.3	159.4	39.7	9.9	2.0	343.8	131.6	160.6	39.7	9.9	2.0
	Unadjusted						Seasonally adjusted (annual rate)					
1973 Jan.-Feb.	62.3	23.2	28.8	7.9	2.0	0.4	342.2	128.6	158.4	37.0	11.1	2.3
1974 Jan.-Feb.	54.2	16.1	25.8	9.5	2.1	0.7	306.8	96.5	144.9	44.2	11.8	3.5
Per cent change	−12.9	−30.4	−10.5	+20.4	+6.5	+58.2	−10.3	−25.0	−8.5	+19.6	+6.5	+52.7
1973 February	30.7	11.4	14.4	3.7	1.0	0.2	339.1	129.7	155.9	36.5	11.3	2.3
1974 February	26.8	7.8	13.1	4.4	1.1	0.4	302.3	93.5	144.2	43.9	12.2	3.5
Per cent change	−12.6	−31.1	−9.1	+21.4	+8.0	+46.3	−10.9	−27.9	−7.5	+20.3	+8.1	

† Also temperature corrected.

TABLE 2 Inland energy consumption: heat supplied basis

Million therms

	Total primary energy	Used by fuel industries and losses in distribution	Final consumption						
			Total	Coal	Other solid fuels	Other coal derived fuels§	Petroleum	Gas†	Electricity
1968	78,816	23,647	55,169	13,613	6,507	732	24,063	4,434	5,820
1969	81,363	24,595	56,768	12,883	6,409	641	25,628	4,962	6,245
1970	83,481	25,541	57 940	11,839	6 008	621	27,198	5,720	6,554
1971	82,521	25,527	56,994	9,867	4,949	542	27,617	7,257	6,762
1972	83,847	25.796	58.051	8,085	4,612	513	28,634	9,193	7,014
1973 p	87,721	26,701	61.020	8,107	4,744	507	29,642	10,492	7,528
1972 1st quarter	22,695	6,853	15,842	2,001	1,060	92	7,936	2,754	1,999
2nd quarter	19,849	6,006	13,843	2,004	1,157	140	6,855	2,047	1,640
3rd quarter	17,524	5,464	12,060	1,716	1,166	132	6,043	1,608	1,395
4th quarter	23,779	7,473	16,306	2,364	1,229	149	7,800	2,784	1,980
1973 1st quarter	24,808	7,317	17,491	2,321	1,249	135	8,307	3,256	2,223
2nd quarter	20,771	6,380	14,391	1,938	1,252	129	7,036	2,290	1,746
3rd quarter p	17,958	5,592	12,366	1,713	1,084	125	6,222	1,745	1,477
4th quarter p	24,184	7,412	16,772	2,135	1,159	118	8,077	3,201	2,082

§ Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal.

† Town gas and natural gas supplied direct.

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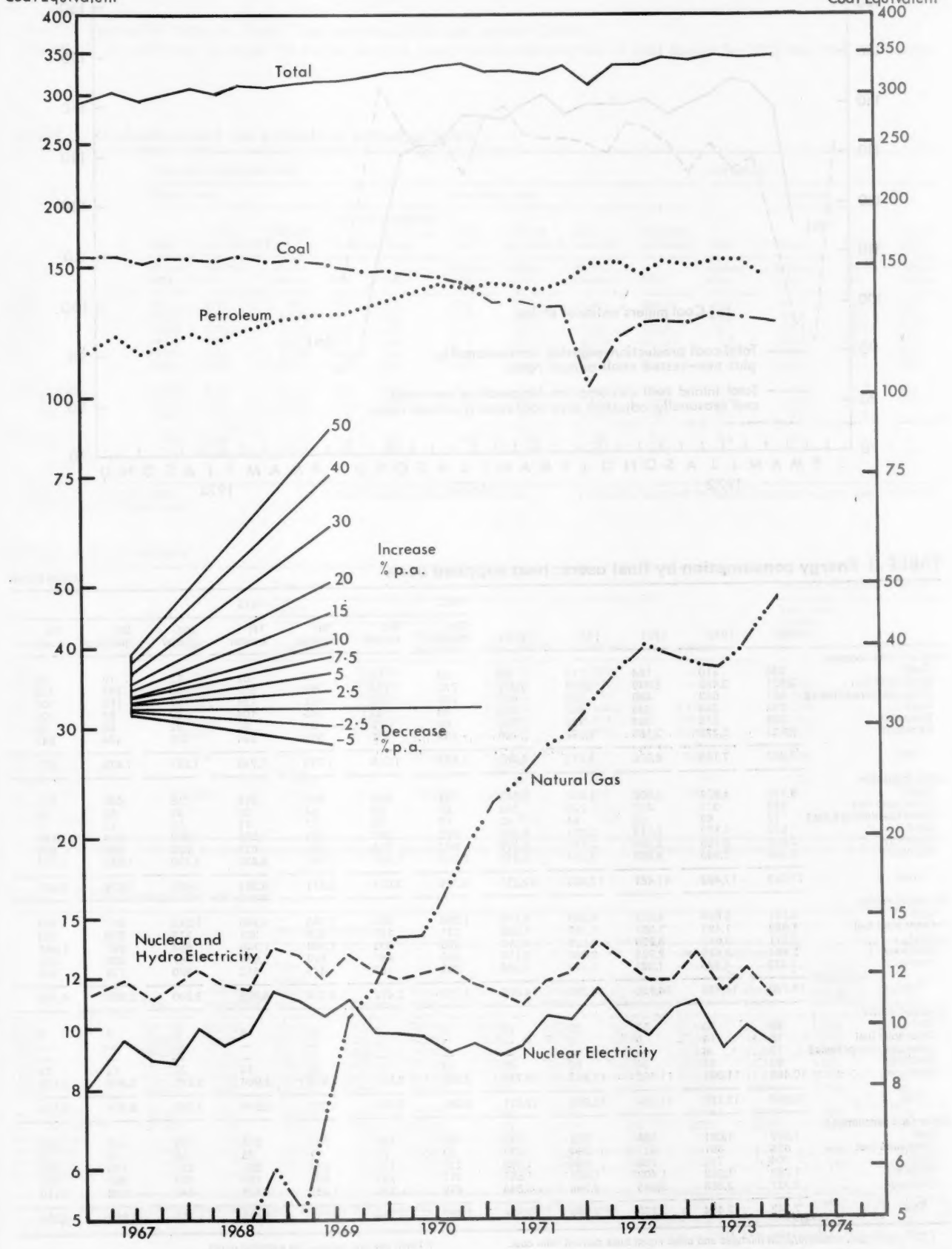
INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Seasonally adjusted annual rates

(Coal Petroleum and Total Consumption have also been temperature Corrected)



COAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

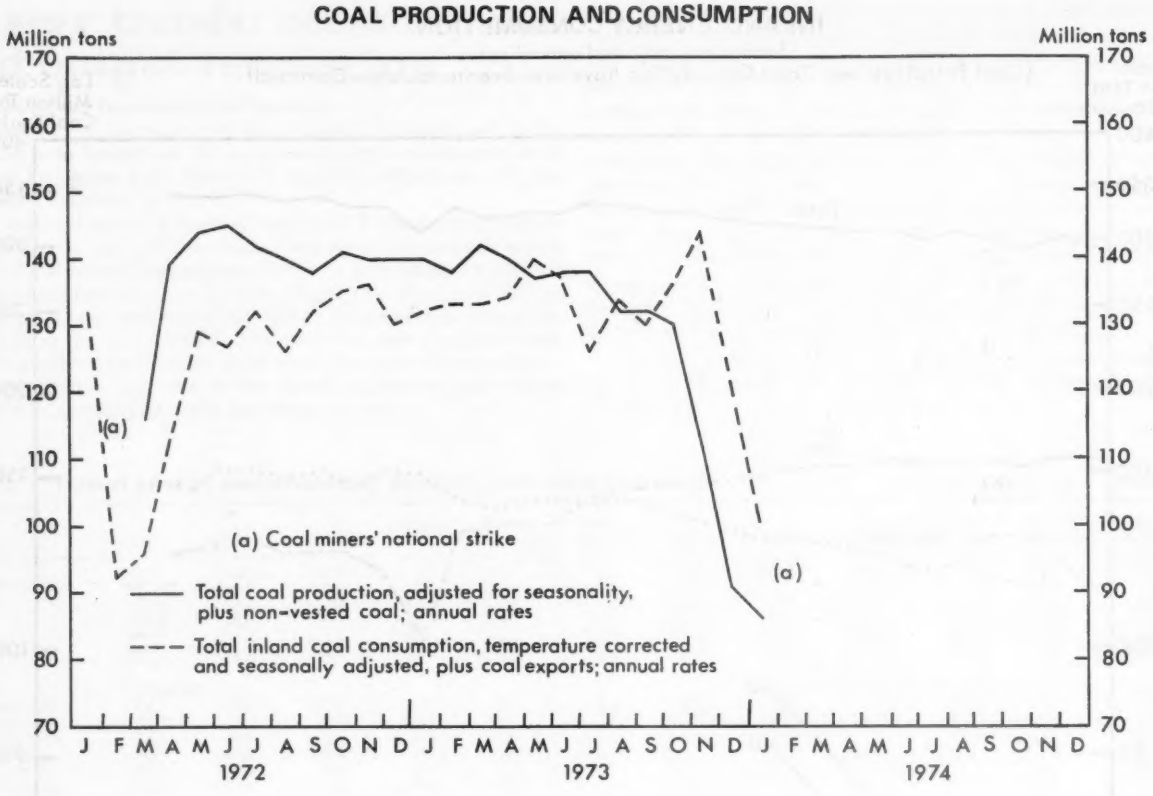


TABLE 3 Energy consumption by final users: heat supplied basis

Million therms

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 p	1972 2nd quarter	1972 3rd quarter	1972 4th quarter	1973 1st quarter	1973 2nd quarter	1973 3rd quarter p	1973 4th quarter p
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	240	210	154	93	96	20	18	29	32	13	15	36
Other solid fuel	3,521	3,485	3,049	2,899	3,075	772	774	786	812	769	741	753
Other coal derived fuels §	557	553	490	459	465	123	122	132	124	117	115	109
Gas †	174	244	343	437	394	98	92	145	104	97	87	106
Electricity	368	378	349	335	362	89	79	91	92	92	86	92
Petroleum	2,227	2,328	2,185	2,089	2,068	499	430	553	584	509	434	541
Total	7,087	7,198	6,570	6,312	6,460	1,601	1,515	1,736	1,748	1,597	1,478	1,637
Other industries												
Coal	5,332	4,824	3,908	2,954	3,043	723	638	839	819	718	635	871
Other solid fuel	358	375	267	229	249	61	58	64	63	67	50	69
Other coal derived fuels §	72	62	52	54	42	17	10	17	11	12	10	9
Gas †	873	1,172	2,118	3,251	4,200	792	767	968	1,055	1,009	944	1,192
Electricity	2,032	2,105	2,154	2,176	2,379	547	514	596	624	592	554	609
Petroleum	8,386	8,945	8,982	9,294	9,310	2,155	1,687	2,727	2,820	2,100	1,683	2,707
Total	17,053	17,483	17,481	17,958	19,223	4,295	3,674	5,211	5,392	4,498	3,876	5,457
Domestic sector												
Coal	6,141	5,654	4,829	4,209	4,175	1,056	903	1,243	1,248	1,012	917	998
Other solid fuel	1,682	1,483	1,307	1,188	1,098	271	262	308	301	318	220	259
Gas †	3,211	3,542	3,930	4,509	4,815	935	603	1,348	1,740	953	561	1,561
Electricity	2,464	2,625	2,763	2,960	3,114	665	497	840	1,024	687	508	895
Petroleum	1,222	1,335	1,321	1,523	1,666	292	187	475	612	320	179	555
Total	14,720	14,639	14,150	14,389	14,868	3,219	2,452	4,214	4,925	3,290	2,385	4,268
Transport sector												
Coal	80	70	52	30	26	8	6	10	8	6	4	8
Other solid fuel	15	14	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other coal derived fuels §	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	93	94	94	92	91	22	22	24	24	22	22	23
Petroleum	10,466	11,002	11,483	11,962	12,754	3,030	3,207	2,993	2,966	3,265	3,398	3,125
Total	10,666	11,186	11,634	12,086	12,871	3,061	3,235	3,027	2,998	3,293	3,424	3,156
Other final consumers												
Coal	1,090	1,081	924	799	737	197	151	243	214	189	142	222
Other solid fuel	833	651	321	294	322	52	72	71	73	98	73	78
Gas †	704	762	866	996	1,083	222	146	323	357	231	153	342
Electricity	1,288	1,352	1,402	1,451	1,582	317	283	429	459	353	307	463
Petroleum	3,327	3,588	3,646	3,766	3,844	879	532	1,052	1,325	842	528	1,149
Total	7,242	7,434	7,159	7,304	7,598	1,667	1,184	2,118	2,428	1,713	1,203	2,254

§ Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal.

† Town gas and natural gas supplied direct.

Energy trends

(Pages 192-198)

Corrected figures for tables 4, 5 and 7 are now available and appear below.
As a result, the reference on page 192 to the drop in total inland consumption of coal should be 20% not 14% as shown.

TABLE 4 Production and net arrivals of principal fuels

	Production of principal fuels									Net arrivals			
	Primary fuels					Secondary fuels					Petroleum		
	Coal	Crude petroleum §§	Natural gas	Electricity generated† Nuclear §	Hydro	Solid fuels	Refined petroleum‡	Gas available	Electricity generated	Coal	Crude	Refined	Natural gas
	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms
1968	167.2	0.09	811	27.7	3.6	27.2	77.9	4,901	209.4	−2.7	81.8	8.0	396
1969	153.2	0.10	1,938	29.1	3.3	25.9	86.2	5,517	223.4	−3.5	91.4	6.1	416
1970	144.8	0.15	4,153	26.0	4.5	24.3	95.7	6,350	233.7	−3.1	99.4	2.3	333
1971	147.0	0.20	6,901	27.5	3.4	21.8	99.1	8,080	241.3	1.5	104.5	2.1	332
1972	119.9	0.32	9,958	29.4	3.4	19.1	100.5	10,625	248.1	3.2	102.5	4.6	306
1973	129.9	0.36	10,812	28.0	3.9	19.4	107.3	11,645	264.6	−1.0	110.5	1.1	293
1973 January	10.9	0.04	1,129	2.8	0.4	1.6	9.3	1,160	25.2	−0.1	8.6	0.8	38
February	11.7	0.03	1,025	2.8	0.4	1.6	7.9	1,118	25.0	−0.1	7.8	1.0	13
March	14.9	0.04	1,041	3.2	0.4	1.9	8.9	1,264	28.9	−0.1	9.3	0.6	6
1974 January p	6.4	0.04	1,376	2.9	0.6	1.3	9.0	1,293	21.0	0.3	9.7	—	19
February p	3.1	0.04	1,240	3.0	0.6	..	8.7	1,299	21.2	..	..	..	19
March p	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

§ Generation for public supply.
§§ Including natural gas liquids.
† Also included in secondary electricity.
‡ Including feedstock for further processing at petro-chemical plants.

TABLE 5 Coal supply

Thousand tons

		Production				Tonnage lost (deep-mined)†	
		Total‡					
	Total supply	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Deep-mined	Opencast	Imports	Recognised holidays and rest days	Disputes
1968	167,235	167,235		157,215	6,864	—	13,277	286
1969	153,234	153,234		144,241	6,320	—	12,137	2,913
1970	144,869	144,791		134,526	7,760	78	11,689	3,103
1971	151,255	147,081		134,322	10,498	4,174	11,045	4,734
1972	124,846	119,927		107,836	9,815	4,919	10,244	22,400
1973 p	131,589	129,940		118,150	9,970	1,649	10,313	5,569
1973 Jan.-Mar.	37,963	37,560	35,043	34,466	2,651	430	736	191
1974 Jan.-Mar. p¶	..	16,686	..	14,161	2,075	..	..	..
Per cent change	..	−55.6	..	−58.9	−21.7	..	—	..
1973 March	15,080	14,930	13,635	13,695	1,050	150	..	65
1974 March p¶	..	7,202	..	6,112	890	..	..	..
Per cent change	..	−52.8	..	−55.4	15.2	..	..	..

† NCB mines only ‡ Including slurry etc. recovered and disposed of other than by the National Coal Board. ¶ Coal miners national strike 10 February to 9 March 1974.

TABLE 7 Consumption of coal

Thousand tons

			Inland consumption									
									Colliery disposals			
	Total	Overseas shipments	Total inland consump-tion	Collieries	Power stations §§	Gas works	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries	Industry ¶	House coal §†	Anthracite and dry † steam coal	Miscel-laneous‡
1968	167,185	2,678	164,507	2,420	73,191	10,646	24,934	3,474	22,585	21,353	1,860	4,044
1969	164,615	3,456	161,159	2,032	75,883	6,867	25,373	3,846	21,367	19,745	1,883	4,163
1970	157,548	3,141	154,407	1,886	76,017	4,212	24,940	4,084	19,304	17,882	1,990	4,092
1971	141,330	2,625	138,705	1,556	71,696	1,826	23,182	4,406	15,581	15,366	1,621	3,471
1972	122,713	1,768	120,945	1,383	65,611	566	20,152	4,475	11,478	12,569	1,756	2,952
1973 p	133,955	2,667	131,288	1,359	75,628	604	21,543	3,550	11,890	12,519	1,755	2,540
1973 Jan.-Mar.	37,492	702	36,790	420	21,331	158	5,620	971	3,255	3,687	558	790
1974 Jan.-Mar. p	27,493	179	27,314	363	15,958	55	3,504	355	2,821	3,269	306	683
Per cent change	−26.7	−74.5	−25.8	−13.6	−25.2	−65.2	−37.7	−63.4	−13.3	..	..	−13.5
1973 March	13,880	252	13,628	165	7,846	60	2,195	319	1,211	1,322	186	324
1974 March p	11,001	72	10,929	161	6,250	13	1,388	100	1,133	1,347	141	396
Per cent change	−20.7	−71.4	−19.8	−2.4	−20.3	−78.3	−36.8	−68.7	−6.4	..	..	+22.2

† Prior to April 1973 the figures relate to merchants' disposals to the domestic market.
‡ Including coal used for transport purposes and shipments to the Channel Islands.
¶ Prior to October 1973 the figures relate to actual consumption.
§ Including miners' coal.
§§ Public supply electricity and railway and transport power stations.

TABLE 4 Production and net arrivals of principal fuels

	Production of principal fuels									Net arrivals			
	Primary fuels					Secondary fuels					Petroleum		
	Coal	Crude petroleum§§	Natural gas	Electricity generated† Nuclear§	Hydro	Solid fuels	Refined petroleum‡	Gas available	Electricity generated	Coal	Crude	Refined	Natural gas
	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms
1968	167.2	0.09	811	27.7	3.6	27.2	77.9	4,901	209.4	−2.7	81.8	8.0	396
1969	153.2	0.10	1,938	29.1	3.3	25.9	86.2	5,517	223.4	−3.5	91.4	6.1	416
1970	144.8	0.15	4,153	26.0	4.5	24.3	95.7	6,350	233.7	−3.1	99.4	2.3	333
1971	147.0	0.20	6,901	27.5	3.4	21.8	99.1	8,080	241.3	1.5	104.5	2.1	332
1972	119.9	0.32	9,958	29.4	3.4	19.1	100.5	10,625	248.1	3.2	102.5	4.6	306
1973	129.9	0.36	10,812	28.0	3.9	19.4	107.3	11,651	264.6	−1.0	110.5	1.1	293
1973 January	10.9	0.04	1,129	2.8	0.4	1.6	9.3	1,160	25.2	−0.1	8.6	0.8	38
February	11.7	0.03	1,025	2.8	0.4	1.6	7.9	1,118	25.0	−0.1	7.8	1.0	13
March	14.9	0.04	1,041	3.2	0.4	1.9	8.9	1,264	28.9	−0.1	9.3	0.6	6
1974 January	6.4	0.04	1,376	2.9	0.6	1.3	9.0	1,293	21.0	0.3	9.7	—	19
February		0.04	1,240	3.0	0.6	..	8.7	1,299	21.2	..	..	..	19
March	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

§ Generation for public supply.
§§ Including natural gas liquids.
† Also included in secondary electricity.
‡ Including feedstock for further processing at petro-chemical plants.

TABLE 5 Coal supply

Thousand tons

		Production					Tonnage lost (deep-mined)†	
		Total‡						
	Total supply	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Deep-mined	Opencast	Imports	Recognised holidays and rest days	Disputes
1968	167,235	167,235		157,215	6,864	—	13,277	286
1969	153,234	153,234		144,241	6,320	—	12,137	2,913
1970	144,869	144,791		134,526	7,760	78	11,689	3,103
1971	151,255	147,081		134,322	10,498	4,174	11,045	4,734
1972	124,846	119,927		107,836	9,815	4,919	10,244	22,400
1973 p	131,589	129,940		118,150	9,970	1,649	10,313	5,669
1973 Jan.-Mar.				34,466	2,651	430	730	191
1974 Jan.-Mar. p¶				14,161	2,075	..	..	..
Per cent change				13'695	1.050	150	—	65
1973 March				..	..	..	..	..
1974 March p¶				..	890	..	..	..
Per cent change				6.112	..	..	..	..

† NCB mines only
‡ Including slurry etc. recovered and disposed of other than by the National Coal Board.
¶ Coal miners national strike 10 February to 9 March 1974.

TABLE 6 Colliery manpower and productivity at NCB mines

	Number of wage-earners on colliery books at end of period		Absence percentage			Average output per manshift†		Recruitment	Wastage
	Thousands		Per cent			cwt.			
	Total	Underground	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Overall	At the face	Number	
1968	325	257	18.1	4.7	13.4	41.70	129.33	15,262	72,519
1969	300	235	18.3	4.8	13.5	43.45	136.96	23,346	48,295
1970	283	221	19.8	4.5	15.3	44.10	141.80	26,109	41,581
1971	279	218	18.1	4.4	13.7	43.94	143.08	28,010	32,309
1972	266	210	16.6	3.9	12.7	43.78	144.35	13,255	26,114
1973 p	245	..	..	..	..	45.01	..	17,402	37,961
1973 February	264	..	19.8	4.3	15.5	47.5 p	153.62	1,897	2,273
1974 February p	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† Excluding capital working and tip coal.

TABLE 7 Consumption of coal

Thousand tons

			Inland consumption						Colliery disposals			
	Total	Overseas shipments	Total inland consumption	Collieries	Power stations§§	Gas works	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries	Industry¶	House coal§†	Anthracite and dry † steam coal	Miscellaneous‡
1968	167,185	2,678	164,507	2,420	73,191	10,646	24,934	3,474	22,585	21,353	1,860	4,044
1969	164,615	3,456	161,159	2,032	75,883	6,867	25,373	3,846	21,367	19,745	1,883	4,163
1970	157,548	3,141	154,407	1,886	76,017	4,212	24,940	4,084	19,304	17,882	1,990	4,092
1971	141,330	2,625	138,705	1,556	71,696	1,826	23,182	4,406	15,581	15,366	1,621	3,471
1972	122,713	1,768	120,945	1,383	65,611	566	20,152	4,475	11,478	12,569	1,756	2,952
1973 p	133,955	2,667	131,288	1,358	75,153	504	21,543	3,549	11,890	12,519	1,755	2,540
1973 Jan.-Mar.	37,492	702	36,790	420	21,331	158	5,620	971	3,255	3,687	658	790
1974 Jan.-Mar. p	27,493	179	27,314	363	15,958	55	3,504	355	2,821	3,269	306	683
Per cent change	−26.7	−74.5	−25.8	−13.6	−25.2	−65.2	−37.7	−63.4	−13.3	−11.3	−45.2	−13.5
1973 March	13,880	252	13,628	165	7,846	60	2,195	319	1,211	1,322	136	324
1974 March p	11,892	179	11,712	222	6,250	13	1,388	100	1,133	1,450	142	623
Per cent change	−14.3	−29.0	−14.1	−34.5	−20.3	−78.3	−36.8	−68.7	−6.4	+9.7	−23.7	+

† Prior to April 1973 the figures relate to merchants' disposals to the domestic market.
‡ Including coal used for transport purposes and shipments to the Channel Islands.
¶ Prior to October 1973 the figures relate to actual consumption.
§ Including miners' coal.
§§ Public supply electricity and railway and transport power stations.

TABLE 8 Stocks of coal (†) Great Britain

End of period — Thousand tons

	Total	Distributed					Undistributed		
		Total distributed stocks	Power stations	Gas works	Coke ovens	Miscel-laneous	Total undistributed stocks	Opencast sites and central stocking grounds	Collieries
1968	42,589	14,554	12,490	726	1,107	231	28,035	4,234	23,801
1969	31,416	12,936	11,018	461	1,231	226	18,481	3,159	15,322
1970	18,729	11,627	9,575	276	1,434	342	7,102	1,836	5,266
1971	28,211	17,982	15,712	72	1,777	421	10,229	3,256	6,973
1972	29,979	19,045	16,791	50	1,890	314	10,934	3,376	7,558
1973 p	27,486	16,766	14,537	27	1,937	265	10,720	3,150	7,570
1973 March	30,461	18,489	15,999	51	2,177	262	11,972	3,244	8,728
1974 March p	18,713	10,356	8,598	16	1,602	140	8,357	3,126	5,231

(†) Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market, and stocks held by the industrial sector.

TABLE 9 Gas: sources of supply and send-out by the public gas supply system

	Natural gas supply			Fuel used for all purposes		Gas sent out		
	Net total into system	Indigenous	Arrivals	Coal	Oil	Total	Town gas	Natural gas for direct supply
	Million therms			Thousand tons		Million therms		
1968	1,130	740	390	10,646	5,455	4,836	4,745	91
1969	2,267	1,856	411	6,885	5,525	5,437	4,973	464
1970	4,342	4,023	319	4,212	3,590	6,301	4,787	1,514
1971	6,977	6,660	317	1,770	1,881	8,061	4,069	3,992
1972	10.071	9,775	296	559	1,550	10,614	3,415	7,199
1973	10,916	10,639	277	503	1,739	11,620	2,434	9,186
1973 Jan.-Feb.	2,069	2,020	49	98	498	2,273	617	1,656
1974 Jan.-Feb.	2,488	2,447	41	41	275	2,589	424	2,165
Per cent change	+20.2	+21.1	−16.5	−57.8	−44.8	+13.9	−31.3	+30.7
1973 February	1,023	1,005	18	49	225	1,115	295	820
1974 February	1,240	1,223	17	19	154	1,298	208	1,090
Per cent change	+21.1	+21.6	−3.0	−61.5	−31.5	+16.4	−29.6	+33.0

TABLE 10 Generation of electricity by the public electricity supply system

	Primary fuel demand						Electricity generated				
								By steam plant			
	Total††	Coal	Oil	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-electricity	Total†	Nuclear	Other	Electricity sent out	Total electricity available
	Million tons of coal or coal equivalent						GWL				
United Kingdom											
1968	95.20	73.58	10.69	–	8.63	1.91	204,477	24,056	175,873	189,241	193,526
1969	100.75	76.05	13.81	0.14	9.01	1.74	218,402	25,271	188,177	201,970	206,295
1970	107.18	76.17	20.81	0.21	7.73	2.26	228,236	21,870	199,869	210,904	215,488
1971	105.85	71.18	24.16	0.95	8.05	1.51	235,740	23,209	207,808	218,000	222,374
1972	109.38	65.30	31.25	2.26	8.89	1.58	242,745	25,303	212,196	224,700	229,232
1973	114.63	75.57	28.04	1.03	8.22	1.71	258,792	23,657	229,960	241,279	244,662
1973 Jan.-Feb.	21.43	13.46	5.71	0.16	1.71	0.38	49,204	4,898	43,296	45,797	46,542
1974 Jan.-Feb.	18.07	9.65	5.16	0.78	1.83	0.62	41,169	5,208	34,527	38,209	39.012
Per cent change	−15.7	−28.4	−9.6	+385.7	+6.9	+63.9	−16.3	+6.3	−20.3	−16.6	−16.2
1973 February	10.55	6.56	2.85	0.07	0.86	0.21	24,473	2,446	21,501	22,786	23,168
1974 February	9.13	4.77	2.70	0.40	0.93	0.32	20,672	2,650	17,294	19,180	19,588
Per cent change	−13.4	−27.3	−5.1	+512.3	+9.0	+50.2	−15.5	+8.3	−19.6	−15.8	−15.5
England and Wales											
1968	84.36	67.30	8.86	–	7.73	0.47	182,244	21,549	159,611	168,817	169,884
1969	89.35	69.16	11.61	0.14	8.05	0.39	193,474	22,582	169,470	179,307	180,887
1970	94.47	69.61	17.45	0.21	6.79	0.41	200,421	19,230	179,184	185,505	188,594
1971	93.30	64.95	20.07	0.95	7.19	0.14	208,070	20,679	186,144	192,738	195,127
1972	95.63	58.24	26.74	2.26	8.06	0.31	212,910	23,010	187,951	197,199	200,239
1973	99.39	67.14	23.56	1.03	7.45	0.15	225,230	21,417	202,226	208,995	212,580
1973 Jan.-Feb.	18.53	11.88	4.86	0.16	1.58	0.03	42,670	4,513	37,925	39,566	40,524
1974 Jan.-Feb.	15.53	8.53	4.43	0.78	1.68	0.09	35,698	4,778	30,615	32,975	33,589
Per cent change	−16.2	−28.3	−8.9	+385.7	+6.3	+150.0	−16.3	+5.9	−19.3	−16.7	−17.1
1973 February	9.15	5.85	2.43	0.08	0.79	0.02	21,255	2,235	18,922	19,719	20,151
1974 February	7.82	4.20	2.31	0.40	0.86	0.04	17,854	2,437	15,269	16,496	16,851
Per cent change	−14.6	−28.2	−4.9	+512.3	+9.3	+120.0	−16.0	+9.0	−19.3	−16.3	−16.4

† Including generation by oil-engine and hydro-electric plant. †† Including coke.

Government Publications in London

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holbourn, W.C.1.

TABLE 11 Plant capacity of the public electricity supply industry

Megawatts

	United Kingdom			England and Wales		
	Output capacity			Output capacity		
	At end of period	New plant brought into commission during period†	Maximum load during period	At end of period	New plant brought into commission during period†	Maximum load during period
1968	51,029	4,173	42,884	44,372	3,439	37,738
1969	52,735	2,777	43,885	46,035	2,661	38,153
1970	57,237	5,791	44,161	49,335	4,511	38,651
1971	61,972	5,178	45,897	53,559	4,592	39,927
1972	65,067	3,618	46,912	56,055	3,029	40,612
1973	67,719	3,156	46,024	58,408	2,589	39,671
1973 February	65,087	—	46,507	56,051	—	39,940
1974 February	67,724	5	40,772	58,408	—	35,054

† Including revisions to interim ratings.

TABLE 12 Electricity generated outside the public electricity supply system

GWh

	Iron and steel	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal mining	Chemical and allied trades: Nuclear power stations	Chemical and allied trades: Other†	Textiles, leather and clothing	Paper, printing and stationery	Other industries (including gas and water-works)	Total industry	Transport under-takings	Total
1968	2,779	1,412	376	623	3,655	5,753	568	2,857	598	18,621	625	19,246
1969	2,835	1,328	383	585	3,854	6,769	545	2,970	643	19,912	685	20,597
1970	2,700	1,508	375	478	4,142	6,846	564	2,965	637	20,215	664	20,879
1971	2,888	1,344	410	411	4,339	6,987	535	2,671	629	20,214	677	20,891
1972	2,587	1,320	409	420	4,098	7,408	458	2,786	679	20,165	689	20,854
1972 1st quarter	743	319	140	77	1,255	1,925	105	710	188	5,462	178	5,640
2nd quarter	618	318	53	117	907	1,916	119	679	160	4,887	167	5,054
3rd quarter	550	332	45	100	950	1,766	112	633	149	4,637	163	4,800
4th quarter	676	351	171	126	986	1,801	122	764	182	5,179	181	5,360
1973 1st quarter	797	624	108	139	1,157	2,060	133	773	203	5,994	194	6,188
2nd quarter	641	565	62	113	1,001	1,843	127	692	169	5,213	175	5,388
3rd quarter	593	672	62	90	1,105	1,743	114	584	156	5,119	162	5,281

† Including production by the mineral oil refining industry.

TABLE 13 Sales of gas and electricity by the public supply systems

	Gas					Electricity				
	Total	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other	Total	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other
	Million therms					GWh				
1968	4,443	140	820	2,829	654	177,096	11,000	62,826	66,655	36,615
1969	5,000	174	911	3,211	704	188,834	11,693	65,742	72,185	39,214
1970	5,780	244	1,232	3,542	762	197,751	12,004	67,489	77,213	41,045
1971	7,520	343	2,381	3,930	866	203,433	10,837	69,371	80,674	42,551
1972	9,787	437	3,845	4,509	996	210,470	10,774	69,117	86,723	43,856
1973 p	10,730	395	4,437	4,815	1,083	225,057	11,656	75,314	91,244	46,843
1972 1st quarter	2,883	102	853	1,623	305	59,535	2,434	16,302	28,068	12,731
2nd quarter	2,223	98	968	935	222	49,385	2,866	17,446	19,468	9,605
3rd quarter	1,738	92	897	603	146	42,124	2,543	16,407	14,567	8,607
4th quarter	2,943	145	1,127	1,348	323	59,426	2,931	18,962	24,620	12,913
1973 1st quarter p	3,305	104	1,104	1,740	357	66,562	2,978	19,794	30,015	13,775
2nd quarter p	2,328	98	1,046	953	231	52,469	2,947	18,741	20,144	10,637
3rd quarter p	1,774	87	973	561	153	44,479	2,749	17,567	14,877	9,286
4th quarter p	3,323	106	1,314	1,561	342	61,547	2,982	19,212	26,208	13,145

TABLE 14 Refinery throughput and output of finished petroleum products

Thousand tons

	Through-put of crude/ and process oils	Refinery fuel	Total output of finish-ed pro-ducts††	Gases: Butane and propane	Gases: Other petro-leum	Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Industrial and white spirits	Kerosene: Burning oil†	Kerosene: Vapor-ising oil	Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubri-cating oils	Bitumen
1968	81,787	5,073	75,832	1,022	586	430	9,379	247	4,583	69	16,874	33,718	1,019	1,726
1969	90,251	5,547	83,743	1,129	507	312	10,065	195	5,310	56	19,170	37,661	1,183	1,695
1970	100,301	5,933	93,200	1,163	364	287	11,167	186	5,724	36	22,159	42,181	1,303	1,886
1971	103,678	6,086	96,693	1,217	280	180	12,324	129	6,108	40	24,068	42,491	1,407	2,061
1972	105,290	6,319	97,797	1,440	363	416	13,417	123	6,689	31	25,133	40,355	1,312	1,972
1973	112,532	6,941	104,280	1,629	388	371	14,608	148	7,118	34	27,413	41,362	1,453	2,190
1973 Jan.-Feb.	17,984	1,082	16,709	268	84	32	2,316	21	1,202	4	4,193	6,850	230	302
1974 Jan.-Feb. p	18,401	1,215	17,040	287	68	25	2,254	34	1,237	0	4,571	6,848	228	279
Per cent change	+2.3	+12.3	+2.0	+7.1	−20.0	−22.5	−2.7	+62.5	+2.9	−96.3	+9.0	−0.0	−0.9	−7.7
1973 February	8,245	510	7,695	124	40	12	1,030	10	540	4	1,967	3,159	108	155
1974 February p	9,041	585	8,370	144	32	16	1,087	14	614	—	2,222	3,361	118	140
Per cent change	+9.6	+14.8	+8.8	+15.3	−20.5	+26.9	+5.6	+42.2	+13.7	−96.3	+12.9	+6.4	+9.6	−10.0

† Including aviation turbine fuel.

†† Including output of products not shown separately namely naphtha (light distillate feedstock) and other feedstock, waxes and miscellaneous production: refinery losses have been excluded.

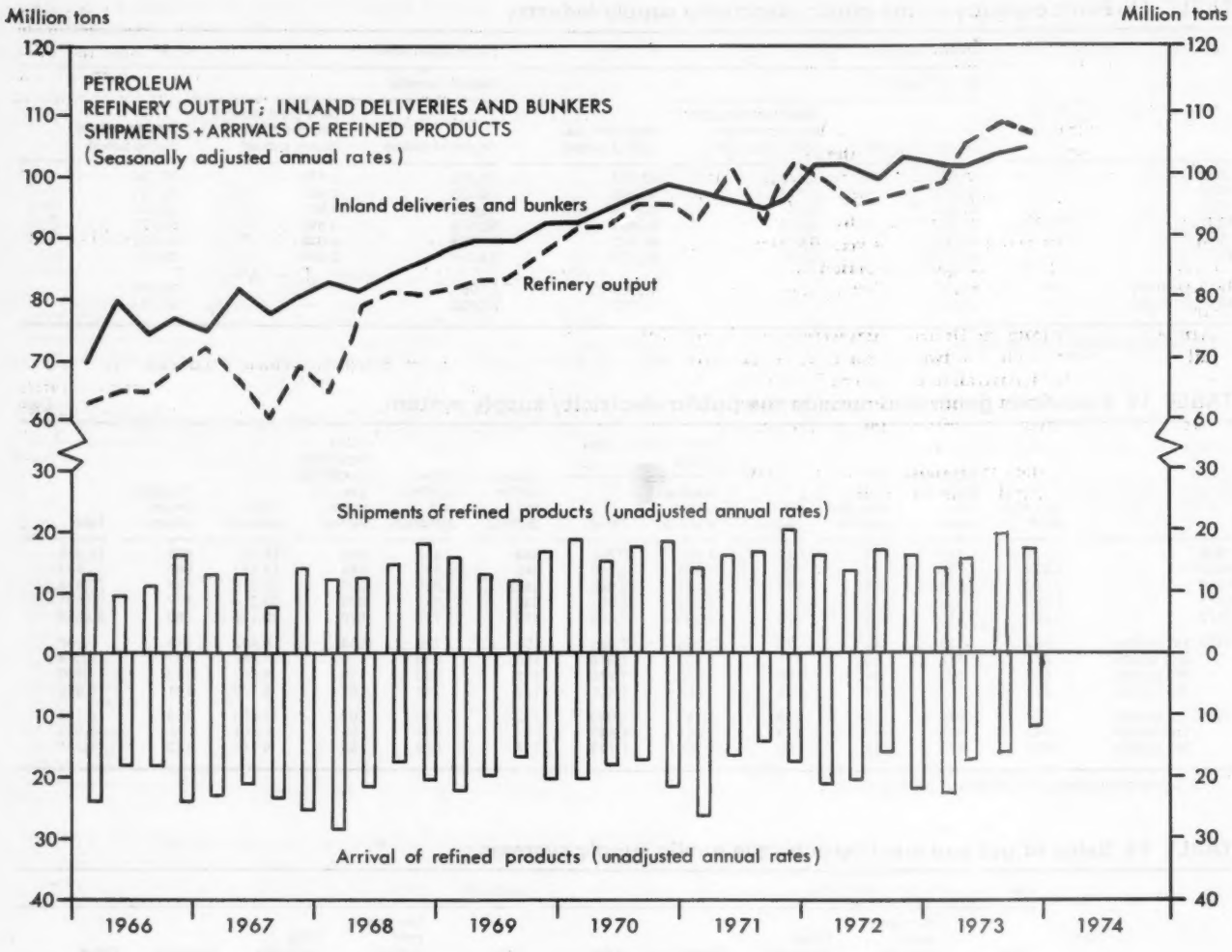


TABLE 15 Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption

Thousand tons

	Total §	Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Industrial and white spirits	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil	Kerosene: Vaporising oil	Gas/diesel oil: Derv fuel	Gas/diesel oil: Other	Fuel oil †	Lubricating oils	Bitumen	Paraffin wax
1968	77,746	445	12,808	361	2,721	1,967	74	4,577	9,025	30,611	1,134	1,828	55
1969	83,779	377	13,231	241	2,921	2,208	64	4,791	10,349	33,393	1,208	1,812	58
1970	89,404	224	14,010	181	3,202	2,442	53	4,955	11,918	37,975	1,157	2,036	56
1971	90,073	145	14,727	183	3,690	2,525	47	5,104	12,370	38,772	1,129	2,173	61
1972	96,157	139	15,648	211	3,867	2,882	40	5,172	14,874	40,654	1,095	2,169	65
1973	97,774	133	16,659	230	4,135	3,134	35	5,569	14,861	38,824	1,166	2,419	74
1973 Jan.-Feb.	18,406	18	2,434	37	548	789	4	870	3,228	8,123	184	324	11
1974 Jan.-Feb. p	16,525	17	2,312	35	441	681	4	876	2,747	7,002	173	309	15
Per cent change	−10.2	−6.8	−5.0	−6.1	−19.6	−13.7	−3.9	+0.6	−14.9	−13.8	−6.4	−4.5	+32.1
1973 February	8,732	10	1,192	17	264	372	2	428	1,537	3,838	89	157	5
1974 February p	7,955	8	1,121	17	185	320	2	428	1,313	3,375	84	165	7
Per cent change	−8.9	−20.3	−6.0	−1.2	−30.1	−13.9	+4.3	−0.2	−14.5	−12.1	−6.3	−5.3	+34.5

§ Including products not shown separately. Excluding fuel consumed by refineries. † Excluding refinery consumption.

The metric change

Going Metric is the quarterly bulletin of the Metrication Board. As the metric change is taking place around us *Going Metric* provides information of what is happening in Government, in industry, in education. *Going Metric* is free from the Information Office, J Metrication Board, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE.

TABLE 16 Stocks of oil – end month

	Held by oil† companies: Million tons	Held by oil† companies: Estimate days supply‡	Power stations*: Million tons
1974 January	18.9	56	0.80
February	19.2	62	0.73
March	20.1	72	0.83

† Includes stocks held as crude and process oils at the refineries and as products at various points in the distribution system.
* Fuel oil held at main oil-burning stations.
‡ Based on normal inland consumption; seasonal factors affect the duration of any given level of oil stocks.

Foreign arrivals in the United Kingdom during February

During February 1974 247,000 foreign visitors, including all travellers from EEC countries, arrived in the United Kingdom, marginally fewer than in February 1973, according to the Department of Trade and the British Tourist Authority. (The figures exclude visitors from the Irish Republic and Commonwealth Citizens.) While the number of foreign visitor arrivals in 1973 increased by 11 per cent compared with 1972, in the first two months of this year the number has been almost the same as in the corresponding period of 1973. The lack of growth reflects general uncertainties affecting travel earlier in the year.

Arrivals of visitors from the United States were most affected with a fall of 17 per cent in the first two months of 1974 compared with the same period of 1973. Arrivals from Western Europe (excluding the Irish Republic) have been slightly higher than last year and visitor arrivals from other foreign countries continued to increase in February, being 23 per cent above February 1973.

The seasonally adjusted series show little change between January and February suggesting that the underlying position in February is similar to that in January.

Notes

The figures in the table are limited to foreign nationals, excluding Commonwealth citizens and citizens of the Irish Republic.

For non-EEC countries visitors entering for a stay of under one year are shown while, for EEC countries, total arrivals are shown irrespective of their purpose of visit or length of stay. This follows the entry of the United Kingdom into the EEC, since when citizens of Community countries are generally admitted to the United Kingdom without having to state their purpose of visit, or expected length of stay.

Seasonally adjusted figures: Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months, can be misleading. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of the varying date of Easter on numbers of Western European visitors.

Foreign arrivals

Thousands per month

	Total arrivals from EEC countries (excluding Irish Republic)		Foreign visitors from non-EEC countries: Rest of Western Europe (non-EEC)		United States		Other foreign countries		Total non-EEC countries	
1967	126		30		70		23		123	
1968	144		34		73		29		136	
1969	174		40		95		35		170	
1970	199		47		117		41		205	
1971	214		53		129		46		228	
1972	232		59		134		51		244	
1973	265		70		131		62		263	
	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA
1973										
January	139	257	35	62	60	142	34	54	129	258
February	132	268	36	65	51	142	29	56	116	263
March	170	276	44	72	88	143	46	68	178	283
April	334	244	78	72	129	146	49	60	256	278
May	266	238	56	56	167	137	61	60	284	253
June	299	257	88	64	196	120	73	60	357	244
July	535	244	142	65	228	116	106	61	476	242
August	408	239	89	70	197	111	101	60	387	241
September	278	257	74	71	181	118	91	64	436	253
October	242	291	73	76	122	125	64	64	259	265
November	186	319	63	83	83	138	46	74	192	295
December	186	285	57	79	66	130	47	66	170	275
1974										
January	141	270	38	68	50	122	40	64	128	254
February	132	270	38	68	42	123	35	68	115	259
Jan.-Feb. 1973	270		72		111		62		245	
Jan.-Feb. 1974	273		76		92		75		243	

Total arrivals = all persons admitted, including long stay and short stay visitors from EEC countries
Foreign visitors = all persons entering for visits of under one year from non-EEC countries excluding Commonwealth countries.
UA = unadjusted. SA = seasonally adjusted. Source: Home Office

Provisional estimates of vehicle production and new car registrations in March

Table 1 shows United Kingdom vehicle production as estimated from provisional returns supplied by the major manufacturers. Weekly estimates of production up to the week ending March 30 are shown at Table 2. These figures were collected by special arrangement with the major manufacturers during the period of restricted working and have now been discontinued.

Table 4 shows provisional estimates of new car registrations in March, together with corresponding final figures for the two preceding months and for the last three quarters. The provisional estimates for the latest month, which appear for the first time, are based on data provided by the Department of the Environment for a sample of local authority areas and will be published in future with the provisional estimates of vehicle production, within about a week after the end of the month to which they relate. These early estimates are subject to moderately large errors but should prove useful as advance indicators.

TABLE 1 Estimated UK vehicle production in March 1974

Thousands

	Cars: Month	Cars: Weekly average	Commercial vehicles: Month	Commercial vehicles: Weekly average
Estimated output:				
Mar. 1974 (5 weeks ended 30 Mar.)	165.0 p	33.0 p	38.0 p	7.6 p
Mar. 1973 (4 weeks ended 31 Mar.)	143.3	35.8	31.8	8.0
Percentage change		−8		−4

p = provisional

TABLE 2 Weekly estimates

Thousands

Week ending:	2 Feb.	9 Feb.	16 Feb.	23 Feb.	2 Mar.	9 Mar.	16 Mar.	23 Mar.	30 Mar.
Cars	34	31	30	31	31	27	31	37	40
Commercial vehicles	7.3	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.2	7.6	7.8	8.4

The above weekly estimates do not agree precisely with the monthly totals

TABLE 3 UK vehicle production: Monthly averages seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	1973 3rd qtr	1973 4th qtr	1974 1st qtr	1974 Jan.	1974 Feb.	1974 March	Percentage change 4th qtr to 1st qtr
Cars	148	149	119 p	102	124	131 p	−20
Commercial vehicles	37.5	33.6	28.7 p	25.8	28.8	31.5 p	−14

TABLE 4 New car registrations

Thousands

	1973 3rd qtr	1973 4th qtr	1974 1st qtr	1974 Jan.	1974 Feb.	1974 March	Percentage change 4th qtr to 1st qtr
Recorded	428	302	329 p	101	107	121 p	
Seasonally adjusted	429	356	310 p	93	109	108 p	−13

Activity in the textiles and clothing industries

This article reviews activity in the textiles and clothing industries in the year 1973 as a whole. A limited amount of information is included for the early months of this year. It is one of a series published quarterly in 'Trade and Industry'.

Demand

There was a marked increase in home demand for textiles and clothing during 1973 but home supplies, despite their expansion, were not sufficient to meet it and much of the increase was therefore met by extra imports.

Consumers' expenditure on clothing and household textiles and furnishings increased by 5.5 per cent and 6.0 per cent respectively. Expenditure on both reached a record peak in the first quarter, boosted by pre-VAT spending, which was followed by a sharp fall in the second quarter: subsequently expenditure on clothing recovered to reach a level rather higher than in the last quarter of 1972, but that on textiles continued to slip.

Export demand for fibres, yarns and fabrics, and for clothing also increased during the year encouraged by the world boom in textiles and favourable exchange rates, but the buoyant home market stimulated a further growth in imports.

Output

A peak in the textile cycle was apparently reached in the first half of 1973 and output slipped in the second half to a level slightly higher than in the last quarter of 1972.

During the year output of some sectors was constrained by shortages of labour and raw materials and it is likely that these supply difficulties in a time of buoyant demand encouraged the influx of imports. At the end of the year production suffered from the beginning of the energy restrictions.

Of the individual sectors, the production of man-made fibres registered the largest growth during the year stimulated by increased demand at home and abroad. It enjoyed a strong price advantage over wool and cotton and its consumption increased considerably in both the cotton and woollen and worsted industries while that of the natural fibres declined. Most of the expansion came from synthetic fibres, of which output of staple fibres went up by a quarter and filament yarns by nearly a fifth. The industry, however, is encountering feed stock shortages, and together with higher oil prices, they are likely to restrict the growth in output and to raise the prices of synthetic fibres in the future. In fact reduced supplies and higher prices have already been reported.

Concomitant with the growth of man-made fibre production there was a considerable expansion in 1973 of textured filament yarns, although there was some easing in their output during the fourth quarter. Deliveries of these yarns are included in the index for spinning and doubling and contributed to the large increase in the growth of this industry, although output of the traditional spinning and doubling sectors also improved, particularly in the first half of the year.

Output of the woollen and worsted industry began to turn down in the second quarter but held its own in the third before sliding in the fourth quarter to a level slightly below the first quarter of 1972. It slumped markedly in December partly as a result of the energy restrictions. The hosiery and other knitted goods industry also had a bad December and output finished the year about 2 per cent higher than in 1972. Sectors of this industry had to contend with labour and raw material shortages during the year.

The carpet industry had a good year, but output fell away from the high levels of the first half of the year and, again, there were reports of some raw material shortages.

Order books for the textile industry as a whole are still at a high level but there was a sharp decline in the last quarter of 1973 and, with the ending of the boom, the industry is likely to face tougher conditions in 1974. Consumer expenditure is unlikely to maintain the

TABLE 1 Comparison of textile and clothing output with some factors affecting demand

Index numbers 1970 = 100 (Quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

							1972				1973				Growth rate per cent p.a.	Growth per cent 12 months ended
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1968/73	Q4 1973/ Q4 1972
Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure based)	97.3	98.6	100.0	102.1	103.3	(a)	102.2	103.3	103.0	105.0	110.9	109.1	111.1	(a)		—
Consumers' expenditure																
All items	97.3	97.6	100.0	102.6	108.6	113.5	106.1	107.8	109.4	111.3	114.5	112.2	113.3	114.0	3.2	4.5
Clothing	96.1	96.8	100.0	100.6	107.6	113.5	104.3	104.1	110.6	111.5	119.4	110.2	111.1	113.1	3.4	5.5
Household textiles and soft furnishings	105.9	104.2	100.0	105.2	118.9	122.9	113.5	113.5	116.3	120.4	138.4	119.0	117.7	116.3	3.0	6.0
Output of total manufacturing	95.8	99.6	100.0	99.7	101.6	110.6	98.3	101.2	101.8	104.9	110.4	110.2	111.4	110.4	2.9	8.9
Output of textiles	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.8	102.7	108.7	96.5	102.6	104.6	107.2	110.4	110.9	100.6	107.0	2.3	5.8
Output of made-up clothing	97.8	97.7	100.0	104.3	109.4	117.2	106.5	106.0	109.4	115.6	112.5	118.7	116.6	121.2	3.7	7.1

(a) Expenditure based data not yet available.

TABLE 2 Output

Index numbers 1970 = 100 (Quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

	1968 MLH	Weights	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1972 1st qtr	1972 2nd qtr	1972 3rd qtr	1972 4th qtr	1973 1st qtr	1973 2nd qtr	1973 3rd qtr	1973 4th qtr	Growth rates per cent p.a. 1968/73	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q4 1973/ Q4 1972
Man made fibres	411	14.5	86.7	91.8	100.0	106.1	107.2	127.4	97.9	106.6	107.3	116.8	127.1	128.1	125.3	128.9	8.0	18.8
Spinning and doubling on cotton system (a)	412 part	11.7	81.8	90.3	100.0	103.2	103.4	114.5	90.8	101.3	111.3	110.4	115.7	121.0	111.7	109.6	7.0	10.7
Weaving of cotton and man-made fibres	413 part	6.9	108.6	109.2	100.0	95.1	91.6	92.4	86.8	95.2	92.3	92.1	93.2	95.5	94.2	90.7	−3.0	2.0
Woollen and worsted	414	17.6	111.0	109.6	100.0	98.0	97.7	97.6	92.2	94.5	103.5	100.4	103.2	95.8	98.8	92.9	−2.5	—
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	19.0	87.7	97.6	100.0	99.5	99.7	102.0	96.7	101.4	100.0	100.5	104.4	103.9	102.0	97.6	3.1	2.3
Carpets	419	8.0	100.7	99.0	100.0	107.8	121.9	126.4	113.0	119.7	128.2	126.7	131.8	131.0	123.9	118.8	4.7	3.9
(Order XIII) (b)	411-429	100.0	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.8	102.7	108.7	96.5	102.3	104.6	107.2	110.4	110.9	106.6	107.0	2.3	5.3

(a) Includes texturing of man-made continuous filament yarns. (b) In addition to sectors listed above includes, jute, rope, twine and net, lace, narrow fabrics, made-up textiles textile finishing and other textile industries. Their combined weight in the total index is 22.3 per cent.

TABLE 3 Production of man-made fibres

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1972 1st qtr	1972 2nd qtr	1972 3rd qtr	1972 4th qtr	1973 1st qtr	1973 2nd qtr	1973 3rd qtr	1973 4th qtr	Growth rate per cent p.a. 1968/73	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q4 1972/ Q4 1973
	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.		
Staple fibre																
Synthetic	124	135	170	166	177	221	43	47	42	45	52	56	54	59	12.3	24.9
Viscose and acetate	173	166	172	170	185	204	43	49	44	49	53	51	47	53	3.4	10.3
Total	297	301	342	336	362	425	86	96	86	94	105	107	101	112	7.4	17.4
Continuous filament yarn																
Synthetic	144	156	167	191	196	233	45	48	46	57	60	61	54	58	10.1	18.8
Viscose and acetate	98	97	91	85	68	73	15	18	17	18	18	19	17	19	5.7	7.4
Total	242	253	258	276	264	306	60	66	63	75	78	80	71	78	8.6	15.9
All man-made fibres																
Synthetic	268	291	337	357	373	454	88	96	88	101	112	117	108	117	11.1	21.7
Viscose and acetate	271	263	263	255	253	277	58	67	61	67	71	70	64	72	0.4	9.5
Total	539	564	600	612	626	731	146	163	149	168	183	187	172	190	6.3	16.8

TABLE 4 Consumption of fibres

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1972 1st qtr	1972 2nd qtr	1972 3rd qtr	1972 4th qtr	1973 1st qtr	1973 2nd qtr	1973 3rd qtr	1973 4th qtr	Growth rate per cent p.a. 1968/73	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q4 1972/ Q4 1973
	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.	mn. kg.		
In 'cotton' spinning																
raw cotton	172	169	165	140	129	126	31	32	31	35	35	33	28	30	−6.0	−2.3
man-made staple fibre																
rayon	43	39	33	34	32	36	8	8	7	9	9	9	8	10	−3.5	12.5
other	16	23	32	36	34	37	7	9	8	10	10	10	8	9	18.2	19.4
In top making, wool spinning and felting																
wool and animal hair	192	190	166	151	165	149	40	43	39	43	44	38	32	35	−4.9	9.7
man-made staple fibre	76	80	84	77	86	105	21	22	20	23	26	26	24	30	6.7	22.1

TABLE 5 Prices

Index numbers 1970 = 100

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1972 1st qtr	1972 2nd qtr	1972 3rd qtr	1972 4th qtr	1973 1st qtr	1973 2nd qtr	1973 3rd qtr	1973 4th qtr
Price index numbers of output (home sales):														
All manufactured products	89.9	93.4	100.0	109.0	114.8	123.2	112.1	113.5	115.6	118.0	119.5	120.1	124.2	129.1
Textile industries	94.1	96.9	100.0	104.9	112.2	131.7	107.8	110.0	112.9	118.1	122.3	127.7	134.5	142.4
Man-made fibre cloth	93.7	96.0	100.0	106.8	114.8	132.7	109.8	113.1	116.2	120.0	121.6	126.6	134.1	148.4
Cotton cloth	85.0	91.7	100.0	108.0	117.4	138.9	112.6	116.3	119.3	121.2	122.2	128.0	144.0	161.2
Worsted cloth	92.1	95.8	100.0	103.9	118.0	173.3	106.9	112.5	117.2	135.4	154.9	174.7	180.8	183.4
Socks, stockings and tights (including pantihose)	100.7	100.9	100.0	100.9	102.3	107.1	101.2	101.0	102.4	104.8	105.9	106.2	107.2	109.0
Knitted underwear and nightwear	93.0	97.1	100.0	104.2	111.1	126.8	107.8	109.7	110.7	116.4	118.9	122.9	128.0	137.5
Knitted outerwear	97.0	98.2	100.0	101.5	105.3	119.0	102.7	104.3	106.4	107.9	110.4	118.1	122.0	125.6
Carpets	93.6	96.6	100.0	104.9	111.7	130.2	107.1	109.2	112.4	118.2	125.1	127.7	132.7	135.1
Made-up clothing	94.2	96.4	100.0	106.4	112.3	119.4	109.9	111.4	112.3	114.9	115.7	117.0	119.8	125.0
Price index numbers of material and fuel purchased:														
Textile industries	97.2	98.6	100.0	104.8	119.0	164.7	110.2	113.2	118.5	134.2	156.0	158.3	169.9	174.4
Commodities wholly or mainly imported														
Raw cotton	104.4	96.4	100.0	112.9	116.6	204.2	121.3	113.9	109.4	121.8	134.2	153.6	246.5	282.5
Raw wool	117.6	112.4	100.0	94.9	156.3	332.3	111.4	128.0	157.1	228.9	343.1	329.6	337.1	319.5
Man-made fibres	97.9	98.5	100.0	103.1	103.6	105.8	102.8	103.3	103.7	104.7	104.3	104.5	106.9	107.4

TABLE 6 Employment in textiles (a)

Thousands

	MLH	June 1970	June 1971	June 1971	June 1972	Sept. 1972	Dec. 1972	Mar. 1973	June 1973	Sept. 1973	Dec. 1973
Great Britain											
Textiles	411-429	667.6	612.3	581.2	558.0	561.1	557.1	555.3	550.7	546.5	545.9
Production of man-made fibres	411	47.0	44.2	38.4	35.7	35.2	34.5	34.6	35.0	34.0	34.2
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	83.5	76.7	71.1	63.5	63.9	64.6	64.6	65.3	65.0	64.1
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	62.4	56.3	54.3	49.0	48.7	48.4	48.1	47.8	47.6	47.2
Woollen and worsted	414	142.2	120.1	113.2	107.0	108.0	106.8	106.5	104.4	103.2	103.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	130.7	124.1	127.4	127.5	129.1	128.6	128.3	127.0	125.7	124.8
Carpets	419	43.8	41.3	41.9	43.1	43.8	44.3	43.3	44.5	44.4	44.9
Textile finishing	423	57.6	53.2	50.9	50.0	50.9	51.2	50.5	50.3	50.2	50.0
Clothing	441-449	377.3	377.5	338.0	337.9	341.2	338.8	334.5	323.7	317.4	319.0
Northern Ireland											
Textiles	411-429	48.4	44.2	40.8	38.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

(a) Employees in employment at middle of each month. From June 1971 employment data has been revised following a new method of obtaining information described in the August 1973 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. Figures are shown on the old and new basis for June 1971.

TABLE 7 Crude trade balance (a)

£ million at current prices

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1972 1st qtr	1972 2nd qtr	1972 3rd qtr(b)	1972 4th qtr	1973 1st qtr	1973 2nd qtr	1973 3rd qtr	1973 4th qtr
Textile fibres (Div. 26)														
Exports	93.2	101.8	96.4	87.3	108.1	172.1	24.2	30.3	20.5	33.1	40.0	44.9	40.1	47.1
Imports	219.4	210.4	183.9	150.0	213.7	322.4	51.5	56.6	44.2	61.4	88.8	88.6	69.9	75.1
Balance	−126.2	−108.6	−87.6	−62.7	−105.6	−150.3	−27.3	−26.3	−23.7	−28.3	−48.8	−43.7	−29.8	−28.0
Textile yarns, fabrics, etc. (Div. 65)														
Exports	309.3	360.6	396.8	425.8	445.4	589.5	105.0	116.2	92.8	131.4	130.7	151.8	142.4	164.6
Imports	321.2	238.7	256.4	324.9	369.7	514.9	90.0	88.6	83.8	107.3	122.2	118.8	125.9	148.0
Balance	+78.1	+121.9	+140.4	+100.9	+75.7	+74 6	+15.0	+27.6	+9.0	+24.1	+8.5	+33.0	+16.5	+16.6
Clothing (Div. 84)														
Exports	84.5	108.5	123.1	129.5	144.3	179.6	31.9	30.9	39.0	42.5	35.2	37.3	50.7	56.4
Imports	110.1	124.5	129.4	178.2	218.8	333.6	53.0	49.0	52.5	64.3	71.4	75.6	89.5	97.1
Balance	−25.6	−16.0	−6.3	−48.7	−74.5	−154.0	−21.1	−18.1	−13.5	−21.8	−36.2	−38.3	−38.8	−40.7

(a) Imports cif, exports fob.
(b) Trade affected by dock strike 28 July to 21 August.

TABLE 8 Imports

£ million at current prices (cif)

	Textile fibres (Div. 26)			Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (Div. 65)										Clothing (Div. 84)		
	Man-made fibres tow and waste (266)	Wool tops (262.8)	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns (651.2)	Cotton yarns and thread (651.3 and .4)	Continuous filament yarns (part 651.6 snd 651.7)	Spun man-made fibre yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Cotton woven fabrics (652)	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics (653.2)	Man-made fibre woven fabrics (653.5 and .6)	Knitted fabrics (653.7)	Carpets (657.5 and .6)	Total yarns, fabrics etc.	Made-up clothing (841.1 and .2)	Hosiery and knitted garments (part* 841.4)	Total clothing
1968	17.4	2.3	219.4	2.0	8.8	25.4	3.6	67.3	8.8	33.0	7.0	18.8	231.2	58.4	44.9	110.1
1969	15.3	3.2	210.4	2.6	9.1	38.0	4.8	58.0	7.6	36.4	9.6	18.1	238.7	68.8	49.0	124.5
1970	13.3	3.3	183.9	3.9	9.8	38.4	5.6	53.5	7.6	42.2	13.0	20.1	256.4	70.7	51.4	129.4
1971	16.9	2.8	150.0	4.1	10.2	54.2	7.3	70.4	7.9	57.1	16.6	22.0	324.9	99.6	68.8	178.2
1972	24.9	4.3	213.7	6.3	12.5	52.8	9.2	74.2	8.2	78.6	14.0	28.0	369.7	123.7	82.7	218.8
1973	35.4	5.3	322.4	11.0	15.5	70.7	17.0	103.5	11.8	115.3	12.7	41.4	514.9	197.8	112.3	333.6
1972																
Jan-Mar	5.3	0.9	51.5	1.3	3.2	14.4	2.0	18.7	1.8	17.7	3.8	6.3	90.0	30.7	19.7	53.0
Apr-June	5.8	1.0	56.6	1.5	3.3	12.6	2.1	17.4	2.1	18.0	3.7	6.5	88.6	27.7	18.9	49.0
July-Sept†	6.2	1.0	44.2	1.5	2.7	10.8	2.0	16.1	2.0	19.5	3.1	6.8	83.8	28.9	20.5	52.5
Oct-Dec	7.6	1.4	61.4	2.0	3.3	15.0	3.1	22.0	2.3	23.4	3.4	8.4	107.3	36.4	23.6	64.3
1973																
Jan-Mar	8.4	0.9	88.8	2.7	3.7	15.7	3.3	27.3	2.5	26.2	3.3	9.2	122.2	42.6	25.2	71.4
Apr-June	8.3	0.9	88.6	3.1	3.0	16.6	4.1	21.4	3.3	25.9	3.0	10.6	118.8	45.7	25.0	75.6
July-Sept	9.0	1.5	69.9	2.4	3.7	17.4	4.6	25.7	2.9	28.7	2.9	10.0	125.9	52.7	29.8	89.5
Oct-Dec	9.7	2.0	75.1	2.8	5.1	21.0	5.0	29.1	3.1	34.5	3.5	11.6	148.0	56.8	32.3	97.1

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics

TABLE 9 Exports

£ million at current prices (fob)

	Textile fibres (Div. 26)			Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (Div. 65)										Clothing (Div. 84)		
	Man-made fibres tow and waste (266)	Wool tops (262.8)	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns (651.2)	Cotton yarns and thread (651.3 and .4)	Continuous filament yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Spun man-made fibre yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Cotton woven fabrics (652)	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics (653.2)	Man-made fibre woven fabrics (653.5 and .6)	Knitted fabrics (653.7)	Carpets (657.5 and .6)	Total yarns, fabrics etc.	Made-up clothing (841.1 and .2)	Hosiery and knitted garments (part* 841.4)	Total clothing
1968	33.6	24.0	93.2	20.4	10.7	46.1	4.3	28.2	66.5	20.6	11.4	29.5	309.3	45.7	26.2	84.5
1969	42.3	26.6	101.8	23.3	11.4	53.7	7.0	28.4	71.3	27.5	21.2	37.3	360.6	58.5	34.1	108.5
1970	47.0	20.4	96.4	23.4	11.0	68.6	8.6	26.7	70.1	32.3	38.9	39.4	396.8	60.5	45.0	123.1
1971	45.5	16.3	87.3	23.3	10.1	80.4	9.6	28.6	62.8	31.6	54.4	43.5	425.8	61.8	49.0	129.5
1972	56.5	19.8	108.1	27.3	11.7	83.8	10.9	29.0	66.9	37.4	43.2	51.6	445.4	70.2	53.5	144.3
1973	77.7	38.1	172.1	37.0	17.0	110.0	18.6	39.5	91.5	49.9	43.1	78.2	589.5	86.9	68.0	179.6
1972																
Jan-Mar	13.1	4.0	24.2	6.1	2.7	19.9	2.5	7.5	13.7	9.5	11.9	11.4	105.0	16.1	10.9	31.9
Apr-June	16.6	5.2	30.3	7.6	3.0	21.6	3.1	7.1	17.4	10.0	11.7	12.5	116.2	15.7	10.7	30.9
July-Sept†	10.9	4.0	20.5	5.8	2.4	17.6	2.2	5.6	15.6	7.2	9.2	10.2	92.8	18.6	15.5	39.0
Oct-Dec	15.9	6.6	33.1	7.8	3.6	24.7	3.1	8.8	20.2	10.7	10.4	17.5	131.4	19.8	16.4	42.5
1973																
Jan-Mar	17.1	9.4	40.0	9.0	3.9	26.3	3.7	8.8	18.3	10.4	9.9	16.7	130.7	17.3	13.0	35.2
Apr-June	18.5	11.0	44.9	9.5	4.6	29.8	4.4	9.4	24.6	12.2	12.3	18.6	151.8	18.8	12.8	37.3
July-Sept	18.5	9.4	40.1	9.1	3.9	25.0	4.4	9.2	24.0	12.0	10.4	19.0	142.4	24.5	19.5	50.7
Oct-Dec	23.6	8.3	47.1	9.4	4.6	28.9	6.1	12.1	24.6	15.3	10.5	23.9	164.6	26.3	22.1	56.4

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics. * less 841.45.
† Trade affected by dock strike 28 July to 21 August.

TABLE 10 Imports of raw materials £ million at current prices (cif)

	Greasy wool (262.1)		Degreased wool (262.2)		Fine animal hair (262.3)		Raw cotton* (263.1)	
	Mn kg	£m	Mn kg	£m	Mn kg	£m	Mn kg	£m
1968	181	73	66	26	13	11	193	51
1969	171	73	64	26	15	14	162	43
1970	149	58	57	22	10	9	167	44
1971	99	33	62	21	9	5	142	41
1972	130	56	77	33	18	13	137	44
1973	95	93	56	55	15	26	171	66
1972 Jan-Mar	41	14	21	7	6	3	43	14
Apr-June	38	15	21	9	5	3	29	9
July-Sept	22	9	16	7	3	2	29	10
Oct-Dec	29	18	19	10	4	5	36	11
1973 Jan-Mar	40	33	17	15	4	5	42	13
Apr-June	26	28	16	16	5	8	50	17
July-Sept	14	15	15	15	3	6	38	15
Oct-Dec	15	17	8	9	3	7	41	21

* 1968-69 include small amount of carded or combed cotton.

growth rate of the previous year and with trading conditions becoming less buoyant throughout the world there will be keen competition both in export markets and at home.

Prices

There was no check in the fourth quarter to the strong upward trend in the prices of textile products, which again rose faster than those of other manufactured goods. In the fourth quarter they were 21 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1972 compared with increases of 9 per cent for other manufactured goods and of 9 per cent for clothing.

These increases reflected the upsurge over the year in prices of purchased materials and fuel resulting mainly from the striking increases in the prices of raw wool and cotton. The latter forged further ahead in the fourth quarter, but there was some easing in the price of wool (cotton followed suit in the first quarter of this year) and it is possible that the summit has been passed although significant declines in the future are unlikely. In contrast, prices of man-made fibres rose only moderately in the fourth quarter, and were only 3 per cent higher than in the last quarter of 1972.

The items recording the largest increases were worsted cloth up 47 per cent, carpets up 17 per cent and cotton cloth up 18 per cent, while much lower increases in prices were registered for socks, stockings and tights and knitted underwear and outerwear.

Employment

The numbers employed in the textile industry fell only slightly in the fourth quarter and the rate of decline slackened considerably. There were, in fact, small increases in the labour force producing man-made fibres, in the woollen and worsted industry and in carpets. There was also a marginal addition to the numbers employed in the clothing industry. Shortages of some types of labour, however, were still experienced here and there in the textile and clothing industries.

Imports and exports

The crude trade balance for textile yarns and fabrics in 1973 was marginally less than in 1972 but the adverse balances for textile fibres and clothing rose considerably. For the first time there was a negative balance for textile yarns and fabrics, made-up goods and clothing combined – £79.4 million compared with positive balances of £1.2 million in 1972 and of £52.2 million in 1971.

Imports of yarns, fabrics and made-up articles rose by £145 million at current prices but were nearly matched by a rise in the value of exports of £144 million. There were particularly large rises in imports of both cotton and man-made fibre woven cloth which mainly reflected higher prices although there were significant increases in quantities as well. Imports of grey cotton cloth, for example, rose by over 60 per cent – £19 million – in value but only 26 per cent – 94 million sq. yds. – in quantity while the corresponding figures for man-made fibre cloth were 47 per cent and 23 per cent.

India contributed largely to the high level of imports of cotton cloth, more than doubling its supply of grey and finished cloth at an average cost well below that of other suppliers. The average price per square yard of Indian grey cloth rose by only 11 per cent while that of grey cloth from other countries went up by over 40 per cent. Of woven man-made fibre cloth the major suppliers were the USA, Hong Kong, Portugal, Austria and Italy although imports from Hong Kong, unlike those from other countries, fell back from their 1972 level. Imports from Taiwan doubled in 1973 but polyester/cotton mixtures from that country and from Hong Kong and Korea came under voluntary restraint in October 1972.

Imports of continuous filament yarns also rose considerably, boosted by increased supplies from the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland and, to a lesser extent, from the Irish Republic. In sharp contrast imports from Japan were drastically cut back.

These imports of filament yarns, however, were more than offset by increased exports which rose by £26 million and increased the positive balance of these yarns to £39 million.

Carpets and woollen and worsted fabrics also contributed significantly to the higher level of exports of yarns and fabrics, and there were lesser contributions from man-made fibre and cotton cloth, woollen and worsted yarns and spun man-made fibre yarns. Higher prices were an important element in the increased value of exports but increased quantities also played a part. For example, the weight of carpets exported increased by 35 per cent, the quantity of worsted and woollen fabrics by nearly 8 per cent and man-made fibre cloth by 15 per cent.

On the clothing side imports completely overshadowed exports: imports of made-up clothing went up by £74 million and imports of knitted clothing rose by nearly £30 million. In contrast exports of made-up clothing rose by less than £17 million and knitted clothing by £14.5 million. The main overseas suppliers continued to be Hong Kong, Portugal and the Irish Republic, with Taiwan in second place after Hong Kong as a supplier of knitted clothing.

Textile fibres also recorded a large adverse balance in 1973 although there was some improvement in the second half of the year. The large increase in the value of imports reflected the swollen prices for raw cotton and raw wool, but the quantity of the former also went up to meet the increased demand during the year. Increased imports of man-made staple fibres added to the bill but these were more than offset by increased exports. The value of exports for wool tops also rose appreciably – by 92 per cent – with higher prices responsible for a large measure of the increase. Their quantity went up by 4 per cent.

First quarter of 1974

Activity in the industry was severely disrupted by the effects of the oil supply and electricity restrictions. Although full-time working was resumed in mid-March the recovery to normal levels of output could not be immediate. Provisional indicators so far available suggest that output in the first two months of this year was as follows:

1970 = 100 (seasonally adjusted)

	Year 1973	1974 (a) Jan.-Feb.	
Manufacturing Industry	110.6	99.8	104.4
All textiles (Order XIII)	106.7	87.0	98.4
Man-made fibres	127.3	109.6	120.2
Other textiles	105.8	84.4	95.2
Made-up clothing	117.2	102.9	101.5

(a) Partly estimated.

More serious in the longer term, however, is the effect of the rise in the price of oil and other inputs on the price of the industry's output. Although raw cotton and wool prices eased from their very high levels output prices have generally risen during the first quarter. Provisional figures for the early months of 1974 are as follows:

	Year 1973	1974		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Price indices of output (home sales)			p	p
Textiles industries	131.7	148.6	151.2	154.2
Man-made fibres	105.8	102.7	108.9	112.2
Cotton yarns	161.8	235.0	235.9	..
Cotton spun man-made fibre yarns	126.9	146.9	146.9	146.9
Man-made fibre cloth	132.1	154.0	153.0	153.2
Cotton cloth	138.8	179.8	183.6	183.6
Woollen and worsted yarn and cloth	169.9	180.0	181.0	183.0
Knitted fabrics	113.2	126.8	130.4	135.1
Carpets	130.2	139.1	141.9	143.4
Made-up clothing	119.4	130.5	131.0	..
Commodities wholly or mainly imported:				
Crude oil	167.3	307.9	400.6	..
Raw cotton	204.2	326.6	294.3	256.0
Raw wool	332.3	314.7	296.1	282.4

Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for March

In March 1974 the current account is estimated to have been in deficit by £371 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £453 million, seasonally adjusted, of which £294 million was accounted for by the deficit on trade in oil (that is, petroleum and petroleum products). The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £82 million.

In the first quarter of 1974 the current account deficit averaged £340 million a month compared with £243 million a month in the previous quarter.

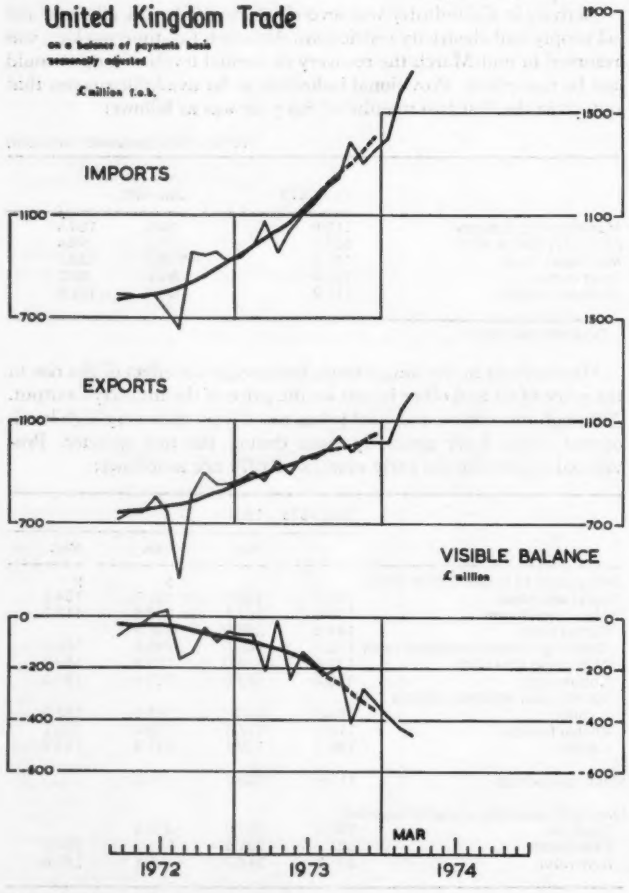
£ million per month seasonally adjusted

		Current balance	Visible balance: Trade in goods			Invisible balance: Services and other current transactions
			Petroleum and petroleum products	Other goods	Total	
1973	1st qtr.	−62	−62	−55	−117	+55
	2nd qtr.	−65	−75	−58	−133	+68
	3rd qtr.	−119	−78	−124	−202	+83
	4th qtr.	−243	−100	−240	−340	+97
1974	1st qtr.	−340	−236	−186	−422	+82 •
1973	Oct.	−306	−102	−301	−403	+97 †
	Nov.	−185	−94	−188	−282	+97 †
	Dec.	−238	−104	−231	−335	+97 †
1974	Jan.	−300	−166	−216	−382	+82 •
	Feb.	−347	−247	−182	−429	+82 •
	Mar.	−371	−294	−159	−453	+82 •

• These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available. No allowance has been made for the effects of short time working.

† One third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate. Monthly figures of invisibles are not available.

Full details will be given in next week's *Trade and Industry*.



New companies registered

Below are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during March 1974 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	1,848	—	1,848
Over £100 but under £1,000	145	—	145
£1,000 but under £10,000	1,003	—	1,003
£10,000 but under £50,000	292	—	292
£50,000 but under £100,000	52	—	52
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	46	—	46
£1,000,000 and over	7	—	7
Total number	3,393	—	3,393
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of nominal capital	21,763	—	21,763

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1973 and 1974

	1973		1974	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	4,666	8,050	4,758	27,824
February	5,919	7,762	2,870	81,582
March	6,310	21,762	3,393	21,763
April	5,617	12,632		
May	5,331	9,111		
June	4,752	30,575		
July	5,245	17,291		
August	6,371	16,843		
September	4,988	28,337		
October	5,945	11,918		
November	6,132	36,871		
December	5,330	22,843		
Total	66,606	223,995		

Retail sales – provisional estimates for March

The *provisional* estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the *volume* of retail sales in March is 110.5 (1971 = 100) – the same level as in February. It is possible that sales in March may have included some effects of pre-Budget spending. The estimate suggests that in the first quarter of the year the average volume of sales was 1 per cent below the level in the second half of last year, and 2 per cent below the fourth quarter level.

The provisional estimate of the value of sales in March, based on non-seasonally adjusted data, shows a rise of 9 per cent compared with a year earlier.

Retail Sales: Volume
Seasonally adjusted index
(1971 = 100)

1973	1st quarter	111.8
	2nd quarter	108.0
	3rd quarter	110.5
	4th quarter	112.3
1974	1st quarter	110¼ (prov)
1973	January	109.2
	February	111.6
	March	114.0
1974	January	109.5
	February	110.5
	March	110.5 (prov)

Retail Sales: Value
Not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier

1973	January	+14
	February	+16
	March	+17
1974	January	+12
	February	+11
	March	+ 9 (prov)

Notes

Provisional figures: The volume index is given to the nearest quarter per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

A detailed note on the method of computation of the provisional estimates was published in *Trade and Industry* on 21 February 1974.

The provisional figures are made available by press notice in advance of this article. The final figures for March will be published in a press notice on Monday, 6 May.

Index of industrial production in February

THE provisional estimate index of production for February 1974, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 101.2 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 104.4.

For the three months December 1973 to February 1974, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 7.4 per cent lower than the figures for the preceding three months, September 1973 to November 1973; for manufacturing industry alone there was a decrease of 6.9 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

Index of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted — 1970 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Total vehicles	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	37	745	84	52	32	7	58	319	100	15	67	16	73	48
1969	99.7	104.9	99.4	98.6	99.6	96.8	92.1	95.0	99.8	97.0	92.4	97.1	94.8	105.9	104.1
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	100.3	99.7	99.5	100.7	100.1	101.7	103.4	102.2	99.1	100.1	100.8	102.6	96.6	99.8	93.3
1972	102.4	84.0	101.9	104.9	104.0	106.3	102.6	108.2	99.4	95.1	93.1	110.3	91.8	101.6	94.2
1973	109.7	93.5	110.1	109.1	106.1	113.9	110.0	122.3	107.4	101.8	101.7	127.9	95.1	103.0	102.8
1971 1st qtr.	100.2	102.5	100.0	101.5	99.9	101.9	102.4	101.6	99.4	101.9	102.6	99.9	102.3	95.9	93.6
2nd qtr.	100.9	102.9	100.3	101.7	100.5	101.4	104.5	101.1	100.7	102.4	101.0	100.9	96.9	101.3	95.8
3rd qtr.	100.6	101.4	99.4	101.3	99.9	101.6	101.2	101.1	99.4	99.5	99.7	104.2	95.2	100.2	93.0
4th qtr.	100.4	92.0	99.0	101.7	100.0	102.0	105.7	104.9	97.9	96.8	99.9	105.6	91.9	96.2	90.8
1972 1st qtr.	98.2	45.6	98.6	104.8	102.6	108.4	97.4	104.1	97.2	98.0	92.1	107.0	90.4	94.8	89.1
2nd qtr.	102.7	95.7	101.2	104.7	103.5	106.6	100.8	108.1	98.1	94.1	90.6	107.5	93.0	100.4	94.2
3rd qtr.	102.9	95.0	102.3	105.3	105.0	105.7	106.6	107.4	99.8	92.8	96.1	111.5	91.5	103.1	96.7
4th qtr.	105.8	99.7	105.4	104.7	104.8	104.6	105.5	113.0	102.4	95.6	93.7	115.1	92.2	108.1	96.8
1973 1st qtr.	110.2	99.6	110.4	108.2	106.3	111.4	107.2	119.8	107.9	104.7	101.2	127.4	93.9	103.0	102.0
2nd qtr.	109.3	95.6	109.4	109.5	106.9	113.9	107.3	120.1	105.7	198.3	100.6	128.3	94.6	99.5	104.2
3rd qtr.	110.3	94.1	110.7	110.1	105.3	117.9	114.7	122.9	108.8	103.1	102.1	128.0	95.8	106.2	104.7
4th qtr.	108.8	84.7	109.7	108.4	105.9	112.4	111.0	126.3	107.0	101.3	102.9	128.0	96.0	103.5	100.3
1973 June	110.0	95	111.1	110	107	114	113	121	107	199	101	129	96	103	106
July	110.3	95	110.5	109	104	119	113	121	109	103	102	128	96	105	109
Aug	109.7	92	110.3	110	107	115	120	120	109	103	102	128	96	110	103
Sept	110.8	95	111.4	111	105	120	112	127	108	104	103	128	96	104	102
Oct.	110.8	94	111.3	110	107	116	115	129	109	103	104	129	95	108	100
Nov.	109.8	84	111.3	109	106	112	111	130	108	103	104	130	97	103	104
Dec.	105.9	76	106.6	106	105	109	107	120	104	189	100	125	96	100	97
1974 Jan.	99.4	69	99.8	112	104	125	100	131	96	94	94	120	88	81	93
Feb.	101.2	41	104.4	112	106	121	103	134	100	94	94	120	86	93	100
Sept.-Nov. (av.)	110.5	91	111.3	110	106	116	113	129	108	103	104	129	96	105	102
Dec.-Feb. (av.)	102.2	62	103.6	110	105	118	103	128	100	95	196	122	90	91	97

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.						
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	57	43	14	76	49	3	24	27	17	10	22	64	31	146	72
1969	100.3	100.4	100.0	100.4	100.2	103.0	100.4	103.7	102.7	105.2	99.7	99.3	99.5	102.0	96.2
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	89.4	86.8	97.7	102.3	100.7	103.0	105.4	107.7	106.4	109.8	103.0	97.3	100.6	102.9	103.9
1972	88.9	86.7	95.7	104.6	103.0	104.5	107.7	114.1	113.7	114.9	113.0	102.7	104.4	105.2	111.2
1973	95.5	92.1	106.0	109.8	108.6	101.3	113.7	125.1	124.9	125.4	128.4	113.7	113.3	104.5	118.1
1971 1st qtr.	94.8	91.5	100.3	102.5	101.4	99.1	104.8	107.6	106.9	108.6	103.5	97.0	100.6	100.9	99.2
2nd qtr.	92.0	88.7	99.8	102.5	100.4	101.3	106.6	107.1	104.6	11.11	100.3	97.7	101.9	102.1	102.5
3rd qtr.	89.3	85.2	96.8	102.2	100.5	106.4	105.1	107.5	105.8	110.2	101.8	97.2	99.9	103.3	105.8
4th qtr.	85.0	81.7	94.1	102.2	100.7	105.2	104.9	108.7	108.3	109.4	106.5	97.3	100.0	105.3	108.0
1972 1st qtr.	80.9	78.6	87.9	100.3	96.9	103.1	107.0	105.5	106.8	123.5	110.8	99.3	97.7	106.9	103.1
2nd qtr.	88.5	87.7	91.3	104.1	102.8	103.5	106.9	115.5	116.4	117.6	113.9	101.8	103.1	107.6	111.7
3rd qtr.	90.0	88.2	95.9	105.9	105.1	104.4	107.7	112.6	112.5	112.7	111.5	103.3	106.2	101.6	115.2
4th atr.	96.1	92.4	107.6	107.9	107.3	106.9	109.4	122.9	121.2	125.7	115.7	106.4	110.6	104.5	114.7
1973 1st qtr.	98.1	94.6	109.0	110.3	110.8	102.2	110.6	128.4	132.8	121.0	137.1	110.9	113.4	110.1	114.0
2nd qtr.	93.6	89.6	105.8	112.0	110.4	102.2	116.7	125.8	123.5	129.3	129.2	113.5	112.9	108.3	117.9
3rd qtr.	95.6	92.3	105.7	108.0	106.5	104.0	112.2	124.4	122.1	128.2	126.7	115.6	109.0	107.6	119.4
4th qtr.	94.9	92.0	103.7	109.0	106.6	99.8	115.2	122.0	121.3	123.0	120.6	115.0	109.9	104.2	121.3
1973 June	98	94	112	115	114	102	117	127	123	133	130	116	112		110
July	94	92	101	107	105	101	112	127	124	131	128	116	111		122
Aug.	93	90	100	108	106	101	112	124	122	126	123	114	109		117
Sept.	100	95	116	110	109	101	113	123	120	127	129	116	107		119
Oct.	94	93	97	110	107	102	118	124	124	124	124	115	113		128
Nov.	97	93	108	111	108	101	119	124	122	128	127	115	111		119
Dec.	94	90	106	106	105	97	109	118	118	117	110	115	106		118
1974 Jan.	82	76	99	90	87	90	96	106	98	119	103	102	93		109
Feb.	85	81	99	100	98	90	103	112	103	126	115	114	94		105
Sept.-Nov. (av.)	97	94	107	110	108	101	117	124	122	126	127	115	110		122
Dec.-Feb. (av.)	87	82	101	99	97	92	103	112	106	121	109	110	98		111

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in May

This notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in May. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. The release date for the import and export unit value and volume indices and terms of trade has been delayed because of the special difficulties in compilation referred to in *Trade and Industry* of 11 April. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method of release*	Source
May			
2 Thurs.	United Kingdom Official reserves (April)	PN	Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (April)	PN	Bank of England
	†Slum clearance (1st qtr.)	PN	Department of the Environment
	†Housing starts and completions (March)		
	†House improvement grants approved (March)		
6 Mon.	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (March)	PN	Department of Industry
	Retail trade (March-final)	PN	Department of Industry
7 Tues.	Car and commercial vehicle production (April-prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (April)	London Gazette	Treasury
	Central Government borrowing requirement (March)	Fin Stats	CSO/ Treasury
8 Wed.	London clearing banks monthly statement (mid-April)	PN	CLCB
	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets, and reserve ratios (mid-April)	PN	Bank of England
9 Thurs.	CBI Industrial Trends Survey (April)	PN	CBI
10 Fri.	Finished steel receipts, consumption and stock changes (1st qtr.-prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Crude steel production (April)	PN	BSC/BISPA
13 Mon.	Wholesale price index numbers (April)	PN	Department of Industry
	Retail trade (prov.-April)	PN	Department of Industry
	Turnover of catering trades (March)	PN	Department of Industry
15 Wed.	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (April)	PN	Department of Trade/ CSO
16 Thurs.	Sales and orders in the engineering industry (Jan.)	T and I	Department of Industry
17 Fri.	Building Societies' receipts and loans (April)	PN	BSA
19 Sun.	National Savings monthly progress report (April)	PN	National Savings Committee
20 Mon.	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end-April)	PN	Department of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (March)		
	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-April)	PN	Bank of England
	Turnover of the motor trades (1st qtr.)	PN	Department of Industry
21 Tues.	Preliminary estimates of gross domestic product based on output data (1st qtr.)	PN	CSO
22 Wed.	Consumers' expenditure (1st qtr., 2nd preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
	New vehicle registrations (April)	PN	Department of Environment
23 Thurs.	Unemployment (prov.-May)	PN	Department of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (prov.-May)		
	Energy trends	T and I	Department of Energy
	Car and commercial vehicle production (April-final)	PN	Department of Industry
24 Fri.	Retail prices index (April)	PN	Department of Employment
29 Wed.	Construction – new orders (1st qtr.)	PN	Department of the Environment
30 Thurs.	Bricks and cement production (April)	PN	Department of the Environment
	Central Government borrowing requirement (April)	Fin Stats	CSO/ Treasury
	Unemployment (April-final)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Employment in production industries (March)		
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (March)		
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (April)		

† These figures may be delayed due to the effects of the Local Government reorganisation.
* PN = Press Notice.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 19 April 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Britannia A Bridge	BRE/ 37423/21/4/79	18	17 April	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	British Railways Board Films Service
Where's Johnny?	BR/E 37424/21/4/79	58	18 April	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Eady-Barnes Productions Ltd.
The Camerons	BR/E 37425/21/4/79	56	18 April	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Roger Cherrill Ltd.
Movietone News 2341	BR/E 37237/21/4/79	8	19 April	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2341A	BR/E 37238/21/4/79	7	19 April	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Hotel Of Free Love	EC 37422/21/4/79	80	17 April	Miracle Films Ltd.	Maki Films, Paris
			FOREIGN		
The Great Gatsby	F 37418	141	17 April	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	David Merrick
Jesse James Meets Frankenstein's Daughter	F 37419	82	17 April	Avco Embassy Pictures (UK) Ltd.	Circle Productions Inc.
Billy The Kid VS. Dracula	F 37420	72	17 April	Avco Embassy Pictures (UK) Ltd.	Circle Productions Inc.
Three Penny Opera (Dreigroschenoper)	F 37421	109	17 April	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Warner Bros., New York and Tobis Klangfilm, Berlin

Government Publications in the West

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Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	18 Oct. 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	This week
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	18 Apr. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	29 Nov. 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	4 Apr. 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 Aug. 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	28 Feb. 1974
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Computers: UK market (Q)	24 May 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	11 Oct. 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	21 June 1973
Energy trends (M)	This week
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	11 Apr. 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	28 Mar. 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	30 Aug. 1973
household consumption (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	28 Mar. 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Foreign trade:	
industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
world exports of manufactures (A)	30 Sept. 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Hire-purchase business (M)	4 Apr. 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Wales index (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	10 Jan. 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	29 Mar. 1973
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
production (M)	11 Apr. 1974
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	28 Mar. 1974
estimated figures (M)	This week
motor trade turnover (Q)	21 Feb. 1974
Office development permits (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	10 May 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	28 Feb. 1974
value: analysis of trends (Q)	6 Dec. 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Retail prices index (M)	4 Apr. 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	4 Apr. 1974
provisional figures	This week
sales, N. Ireland (M)	28 Mar. 1974
stocks (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	12 Apr. 1973
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	21 Mar. 1974
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	4 Apr. 1974
retail (M)	11 Apr. 1974
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	This week
carpet sales (M)	28 Mar. 1974
cotton industry production (M)	28 Mar. 1974
hosiery production (M)	21 Mar. 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	4 Apr. 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	28 Mar. 1974
wool exports (Q)	14 June 1973
wool output (M)	28 Mar. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	This week
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	18 Apr. 1974

Departmental organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	4 Apr. 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	21 Mar. 1974
ECGD local offices	11 Apr. 1974
Guide to DTI	6 Dec. 1973
Official Receivers' offices	11 Apr. 1974
Programme of trade promotions	24 Jan. 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

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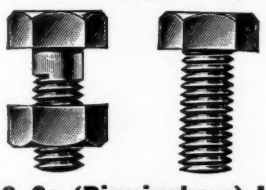

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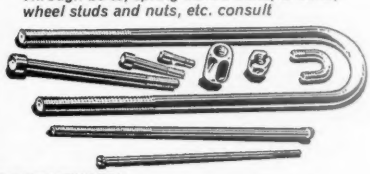

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